REGISTERED No. 17

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,947.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, s! ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Tombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	22
,, Narrakal	12	,, Coconada	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Colombo	15	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Galle	16	,, False Point	27
,, Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptive at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narra kal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	Aug. 3	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	3	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	5	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bahrein	21
,, Bushire	11	,, Linga	23
,, Koweit	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Fao	13	,, Muscat	27
,, Guadur	13	,, Guadur	29
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee	Sept. 1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 26th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander Stone, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

				£	s.	d.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,	5s.	10d.	per oz.			
Ditto. ditto	Queen's do.	6s.	0d.	,,		
QUEEN'S PATTERN,						
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	,, at 6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40	at 6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	,, at 6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	,, at 6	0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11	,, at 6	0	3	6	0
6 Sauce ditto	12	,, at 6	0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons				2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14	,, at 6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0
				£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c, as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,963 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagor, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parisi, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,695 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few dozen superior Chinese carved wood pictures frames of different size, tastefully designed fancy carved glove and work boxes, book shelves, bamboo cabinets, &c.

A quantity of Printing Papers, Overland Trunks, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sewing Machines, Boxes of Shirt Fronts, &c.

At 1 p. m.

1 English-built Brougham.

1 Bay Arab Horse.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton with Horse and Harness.

1 Serviceable Buggy.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, namely :—

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of glass and crockery ware, new leather and folio size copying presses, kegs of white paint, coils of twisted rope, beam scale, wire dish covers, meat safes, leather portfolios and bags, pictures in frames, oilmanstores, blackwood conversation couches, round table, benches, chairs, clocks, presses, and other miscellaneous goods.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, madapollams, T. cloths, dhoties, &c.

Also,

On account and risk of Meya Hafjee Sulliman and by order of Sheh Afjoon Nurpall.

14 Bags of Aver Bark.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL.—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in case of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and specks of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF THE LILY never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to Crosse and Blackwell for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Annual General Meeting held on the 20th instant it was resolved :—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 90 per Share, being at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, be declared and made payable on and after this date to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day, and that the Balance of Profit remaining after payment of Dividend be credited to Reserve Fund Account."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 22nd July 1874.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Annual General Meeting held on the 24th instant the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 102 per Share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, be declared and made payable on and after this day to the Shareholders whose names are now on the Company's Register, and that the Balance of Profit remaining after payment of Dividend be carried to the Credit of Reserve Fund."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 22nd July 1874.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION, at NINE ANNAS and A-HALF per SHARE of the ASSETS of the above-named Association, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Office of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on and after MONDAY, the 27th July, instant.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી.

LUCKMIDAS KHEMJEE,

For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report to 20th July 1874, and audited Balance Sheet to 31st December 1873.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Appeal No. 225. Suit No. 104 of 1871.

CASLEEBAI and MUNCHABAI, Hindoo women, residing at Tanna, the only heirs and legal representatives of the late WITHUL MOOLJEE, deceased, who was the only heir and legal representative of one MOOLJEE BROGA, deceased, and VRIZBHOOKAN KESHAVJEE, also Hindoo Merchant, residing at Tanna, and occasionally coming to Bombay for business ..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOVINDRAO HIRJEE PATELL KOLAY and ANNAJEE TOOLSAJEE, Hindoo dealers in Grass, residing on Bhendy Bazar, 1st Road, opposite to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Tank, on the Fort, Bombay ..... } Respondents and Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order bearing date the 4th day of December 1873, in the above Appeal) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Respondent and Defendant Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay :—

A House the ownership of which is of the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay, bearing assessment Number 42, situated on the Parell Road, near Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in Bombay, and outside the Fort of the Island of Bombay. There was an old building before standing on the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay's ancestral ground, having caused it to be pulled down the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay recently caused a new house to be built. It is a tiled house, having two slopes, and four stories of two compartments. As to the same, with the ground, the building, and the enclosure, together with the privies, the ownership thereof is of the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay, the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay and other persons, tenants on his behalf, live therein. The length of the house and the enclosure is 84½ feet from east to west, and the breadth is 72 feet from south to north inclusive of the walls on the two sides, and there are on the two sides, "gullies," i.e. narrow passages, which are joint property. The said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay has mortgaged to the said Appellants and Plaintiffs the said property, together with the same, and the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay is in the habit of paying the Fazendar's dues every year in respect of the said ground appertaining to the said building, &c., but the ownership of the said ground is of the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay. The four boundaries of the said property are as follows :—on the east is the Parell Road beyond which are Jamsetjee Jijibhai Baliawala's Tank and Hospital, on the west beyond the wall of the yard there is the said Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay's gutter, beyond that there is the Chawl of Cowerjee Pragjee Lewana, on the south is a gully which is joint property, beyond that is the house of Cowerjee Pragjee, on the north there is a gully which is a joint property, beyond it there is the house of Anajee Toolsajee Patell Valooj. The said Appellate Court doth Order and Decree that the said Respondents do pay to the Appellants the sum of Rupees 29,488-0-0 for debt and compound interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Respondent and Defendant Govindrao Hirjee Patell Kolay in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th July 1874.

Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI,

Attorneys for the Appellants and Plaintiffs.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB CHARGER, height 14-2½, supposed to be sound. For particulars apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Apollo Bunder.

NATIVE SURVEYOR WANTED for a few months to go Up-country. Salary Rs. 50 a month. Address "B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

CHINA STONEWARE BATHS.—A Shipment FOR SALE, Size 3' 11" by 2' 11" by 1' 10." Much to be preferred to WOODEN BATH TUBS. W. WATSON & Co.

A CARD.—Plans and Estimates of Jute Mills, including Engines and Machinery, furnished. Erections of Buildings, &c., supervised or undertaken, and all necessary information furnished.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON,

2, Royd Street, Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular use in Warm Climates.*

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sports men will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the 1 ackets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

It is Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been long recognised in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as near 1 All Travellers arrived in India now land at Bombay, all proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent NATIVE COTTON SELECTOR for a European Mercantile Firm. None need apply that has not had a long experience in Cotton and other produce, and is well acquainted with the Bombay trade in general. He will also have to proceed up-country to purchase and select Cotton during the season. Apply stating experience and salary required to "MERCHANT," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AS a Mark of Respect to the Memory of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., Past Grand Master Mason of Scotland and Past First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, a PROVINCIAL GRAND FUNERAL LODGE will be held at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Khumbulla Hill Road, Bombay, at 6 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July 1874, at which the Brethren of all Constitutions are fraternally invited to be present.

By Order,

J. W. BUTLER,

Provincial Grand Secretary for Hindostan.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut. Col., R. E.,

Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874.—A. Forbes, Sirdar.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of Oursetjee Nosserwanjee Jamsa, Esq., and H. R. Cormack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4.—To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 35,438 square yards for the term of 99 years from the 1st June last, renewable, at the Annual Rent of Rs. 3,000, and a Lease of 60,000 square yards to Dhurumsey P. Cooshaboy, Esq., for the term of 99 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, CALLED for the 29th instant, the following propositions will be brought forward by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey :—

"That the Special Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869 and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled."

"That Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, be and is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of M. Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that upon the ordinary business being concluded, the following business will be brought before the Meeting and propositions made for passing Special Resolutions to effect the following objects :—

I. To substitute Two Shares for Five Shares, as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and to amend Clause 55 of the Articles of Association accordingly.

II. To enable the Directors when and as they may deem it advisable to remove a portion of the Gins, and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Pallej to some of the neighbouring Districts.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.
Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.
Of the balance (after paying

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steady, the sales having reached 15,000 bales. No alteration was noted in prices however, and this morning the market opens quieter, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000. In New York Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 17 cents per lb., and futures are unaltered. The previous day's receipts at the American ports amount to 1,000 bales against 1,000 on the same date last year, exports to Great Britain *nil*.

In General Produce there is no change of any kind.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is more favourable than might have been expected from previous advices, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having increased from 14¼ to 14⅞ per cent. discount on 6 months' sight. Indian bills, however, is still quoted at 3 per cent., and Rupee Paper is rather weaker, Fours and half showing a decline of ⅛ per cent. Consols this morning are quoted at 92½; French Rentes have declined to 97½; Bar Silver is quoted at 58¾d. per oz.

As usual on mail day there has been very little done in STERLING EXCHANGE, Banks are more sellers than buyers, and rates are therefore slightly firmer. We quote:—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d. to 3/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee. With Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter, but we cannot quote any change from yesterday's rates.

In SHARES there is no material change to notice. Bank of Bombays are still firm, but Spinning shares are quiet and rather easier in value.

COTTON is dull at yesterday's prices.

FREIGHTS are unchanged.

IMPORTS depressed, but without alteration in value.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Rss. Issue	510
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
41,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,00'	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of Indir.	123
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 18th July 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,220	1	0
Merchandize	1,38,730	6	0
Electric Telegraph	466	0	0
Earth Trains	852	8	0
Total Rs.	2,00,118	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles Total Rs.	1,62,517	1	5
Increase Rs.	37,601	13	7

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th June 1874.

THE first four months of the half-year were characterized by great monetary pressure. A drain of Silver from the Bank, both on account of Government and the Public, for operations in Rice and other expenditure in respect of the Famine, took place on an unprecedented scale, upwards of two millions sterling having been withdrawn for shipment to the Rice Ports alone during the first three months of the year; but notwithstanding the heavy calls upon the Bank's resources, adequate accommodation was always available to the public at the Bank's advertised rates.

The Bank's minimum rate of interest was successively raised from 5½ per cent. on 7th January to 11 per cent. on 17th March, which was the highest point reached. Towards the end of April a reduction of 1 per cent. took place, consequent upon a diminution of the drain of Silver to the Rice Ports, and, greater ease continuing to manifest itself in the Money Market, further reductions followed, resulting in the half-year closing with the Bank's minimum rate of interest at 5 per cent. and its cash balance at Head Office and Branches at the large sum of 4 crores and 59 lacs.

The results of the operations of the Branches for the half-year have been on the whole satisfactory.

The total net profits for the 6 months at Head Office and Branches amount to Rs. 20,20,414 brought forward from 1st half-year, Rs. 19,21,980-8-10, which have been dealt with as follows:—

		Rs.	
I.—	In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	13,20,000	0 0
II.—	To provide for depreciation in the value of investments to Government Securities	12,535	11 4
III.—	Transfer to a Gratuity Fund	50,000	0 0
IV.—	Transfer to Bad Debt Reserve Fund	30,000	0 0
V.—	Transfer to Reserve Fund	75,000	0 0
VI.—	Transfer to Profit and Loss account of next half-year	89,474	13 6
		15,21,602	8 10

With reference to the transfer of Rs. 50,000 to a Gratuity Fund, the Directors are anxious to aid in the establishment of a Fund for providing gratuities or allowances to European Officers on retirement. It appears desirable that a Fund should be established to assist in future such charges which are at present met from the general profits of the Bank.

The transfer of Rs. 30,000 to the Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund, the Directors consider to be full provision for all possible loss in respect of bad or doubtful debts.

The Directors regret that they are still unable to report the settlement of any of the questions pending between the Government and the Bank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARGUS ASTECA, 291 tons, Captain W. Milne, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 2,423 bales cotton, 1,000 bags rice, 1,000 bags oilseeds, and 192 cow horns.

THE BARQUE MERCIA, 347 tons, Captain G. Gibson, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to day for Australia, &c., with the Australian mail, a general cargo and the following passengers for Melbourne.—Major and Mrs. Law, Mr. B. Walker, Mr. Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Spence. For Adelaide.—Mr. Murray.

THE SHIP REGATTA, arrived in Madras roads on Monday night after a very quick passage from Mauritius. She left that port on the 4th instant with 389 emigrants but lost three men on her passage. She brought one insane patient, who proved himself very troublesome on board and bit the carpenter and also the captain's dog.

THE *Madras Athenæum* of Wednesday made a statement to the effect that the P. and O. s.s *Tanjore* had taken upwards of 20 days to make the passage from Galle to Aden. This the *Mail* points out to be incorrect; the fact being that she arrived at the latter port on the 25th ultimo. It is said that she encountered very boisterous weather, and was compelled to burn some spare spars in order to make good the last few miles of her passage, coal having run short. The time occupied between the tow ports was 13¼ days.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—From Kurrachee.—Mr. Thavardass, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Gibbons, Lieut. Fordyce, Mr. and Mrs. Neil and five children, and twenty-eight deck passengers from different ports. She brought the following cargo:—From Bagdad.—12 bundles specie, 30 bags galls, and 2 bundles cheese. From Bussorah—16 bundles specie, 5 dubbers ghee, and 1 piece iron. From Bushire.—25 bundles specie, 5 bags attaree, 1 bundle copper, 3 bundles silk, 227 packages rose-water, 2 bags rice, 1 bundle silk, 16 bales cotton, 8 bags almonds, 1 case vermillion, 32 bundles seeds, and 2 bags sundries. From Lingar.—5 bundles pearls, 2 boxes specie, and 15 bags shells. From Bunder Abbas.—13 bundles specie, 23 bales cotton, 17 bales wool, 41 bundles seeds, 116 dry rose-buds, 15 bundles almonds, and 32 packages vermillion. From Muscat.—1 box hulwa, 1 bundle pearls, 100 packages fruit and 1 bundle specie. From Guader.—6 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, and 23 dubbers ghee. From Kurrachee.—2 packages merchandise, 6 bundles cummin seed, and 127 bundles seeds. She brought many packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, July 7.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mooltan (s)	Symons	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Nubia, Hall, to Australia, &c. Barque Mercia, Gibson, to Mauritius. Barque Aztecs, Milne, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee. Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf. Ship St. George, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

20	Himalaya (s)	Cotton	Singapore, July 3.
	Meinam (s)	Blank	Galle, July 14.
	Quang Se	Bain	London, July 13.
	Berkshire	Cammel	Liverpool, April 27.

July. DEPARTURES.

20	Teviot (s)	.....	.....
	Nyanza (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

21	Reigate	Mauritius.
22	Assyria (s)	Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURE.

21	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—24TH JULY.

From Liverpool.

Muriel s, 100 cases port, M and B. Bajanjee; 1112 bundles iron from Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 7 cases machinery, R. T. Soares and Co.

From Mocha.

Sitanuddy s, 2 cases calabash oil covers, Bell, Brandenbergh and Co; 12 casks beer, Bezonjee Framjee Mabhoy; 24 cases champagne, and 10 cases brandy, Wheatley, Maddan and Co; 50 cases beer, 47 casks empty soda water bottles, R. T. Pantechkey; 26 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 61 casks ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 7 cases tobacco and 50 cases candles, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co; 75 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—24TH JULY.

For Liverpool.

Palestine(s), 1 bale cotton, Dayall Jairaz; 100 bales cotton Gocka Doongersee; 520 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 37 cases hingda, Mahomed Allana.
Marcan Moore, 75 bales rags, Farnham and Co.
George Gilroy, 38 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmuckroy.
Boldon, 11 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co.
Caledonian (s), 59 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee; 9 bales hides and skins, Hajee Momed Ruza.
Yeddo s, 46 bales rags and 3 bales wool waste, Canjee Pcera; 250 bales cotton, Gurdhundass Khutrew and Co.; 130 bags linseed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales wools, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co., 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 140 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.
Emblehope s, 52 bales cotton, Virdhurdass Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 125 bales hemp, Mowjee Gadoo; 56 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsey; 63 bales cotton, and 65 bales wool, Nursee Khotow; 3 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 20 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Eacharam Hurjeewun.
Muriel s, 54 bales cotton and 45 bales rags, Heeralal Tribhowandass.

For London.

Mooltan s, 2 boxes gold coins and 3 boxes gold bars, Cowasjee Dorabjee.

For New York.

St. George, 1,200 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 250 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Naples.

Arabia s, 200 bags wheat, Valkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Arabia s, 1,334 bags gingelly seed, Alson, Riebe and Co

For Hongkong.

Mirzapore s, 170 bags oplate, S. N. Tolatee; 177 bales cotton, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 192 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 10 bales twist and 25 cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Luckmidass Sewdass; 11 chests opium, Sumrutbroy Khetseedass; 321 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 cases Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 44½ chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 9 chests opium, Vanichund Jootia; 17 chests opium, E. G. Ebram; 15 casks heerabole, Allana Munjee; 9 chests opium, Naprchund Nawrungroy; 24 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrance; 11 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 88 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 80 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Mirzapore s, 10 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 8½ chests opium, Soonbram Dhoyah, 8 chests opium, Luckmidass Sewdass; 5 chests opium, Sumrutbroy Khetseedass; 26 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 8 chests opium, Lullcobhoy Lillachund; 8 chests opium, Vulubram Hemchund; 11½ chests opium, Mugonlall Parbhoodass, 13 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 10 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 4 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 11 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 16 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 4 chests opium, Nanchund Javarchund; 30 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 24th July, 5-15 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·20, rainfall 1 inche 53 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th July, 10-20 A.M.—Weather rainy wind west to north-west, maximum 79, minimum 73, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·76, rainfall 1 inch 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 24th July, 5-9 P.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly strong, thermometer 82, barometer 29·79.

VISGOOLA, 24th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 71 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—24TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th July, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 41 minutes.
Via Suez, 23rd July, 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th July, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 54 minutes.
Via Turkey, 23rd July, 3-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours 58 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th July, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 11 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 24th July, 3-15 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th July is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 18	0 4
" Kurrachee	0 35	0 7
" Madras	0 8	0 5

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 23.

Dance, Colonel, Madras 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave from Kamptee.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 24.

Fordyce, Lieutenant, 56th Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—JULY 23.

Hard, Major, Madras 44th Regiment, on sick leave, to Poona

JULY 21.

Gwynne, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, July 21.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from the r stations:—

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, Actg Supt of the Govt Central Museum, Madras, privilege leave for thirty days from the 3rd proximo.
Mr J Miller, Administrator-General, Madras, privilege leave for three months.
The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr William Mason Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Administrator-General, Madras, during Mr Miller's absence on leave, and on the responsibility of Mr Miller.
Mr E B Foord, District and Session Judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the Court to the Sheristadar on the afternoon of the 14th instant.
Mr W Logan, Actg District and Session Judge of South Canara, assumed charge of the Court from Mr A C Burnell on the forenoon of the 16th instant.
Mr O B Irvine, District and Session Judge of South Arcot, assumed charge of the Court on the 11th f stant.
Mr F M Kindersley delivered over charge of the District and Sessions Court of South Tanjore to the Subor inate Judge on the 18th instant.
Surgn G F Bevan, Actg Zillah Surgn of Madura, will be considered as having acted as Supt of the District Jail at Madura from the 16th April last, during the absence of Surgn-Maj A. Gamack, on privilege leave.
The appointments of Messrs P A Code and H Subbarayar, to act as General Cuty Depy Collr of Wynaad and Treasury Depy Collr of Malabar, respectively, published in the Gazette of 21st April last, will be considered as having been cancelled on the 21 May, the date on which Mr Leggatt assumed charge of his appointment.
Mr F Brandt, Actg Collr of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the district to Mr L Moore, the Actg Head Asst, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut E A Fraser, S C, Adjt 3rd Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for an officiating appointment under the Foreign Department.
The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Lieut-Col N G Campbell, R A, Offg Depy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, to act as Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence of Col A Stewart on duty, as a Member of the Special Ordnance Commission, or until further orders.
The following movements are ordered, in continuation of those notified in G O G of 8th May 1874, No 111.
B Company Sappers and Miners, from Rangoon to Bangalore.
C Company Sappers and Miners, from Bangalore to Rangoon.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vusoojee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorang.
619-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambeebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
491-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
741-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotam Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Maniety, Fletcher, and Smith.
43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Maniety, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
506-73—J. Gopall Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Crawford and Bovey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall and others—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
343-73—Maniety, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Esoo bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savukram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Maniety, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
568-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Juvardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jiva Kissoredas v The Secretary of State.—Mr. Hearn—Part heard.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	"	0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ROMILLY—July 17th, at Tanjore, the wife of Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., of a daughter.
SERGEANT—July 20th, at the residence of her father, Calcutta, Mrs. H. Sergeant, prema urely, of a daughter.
TOKER—July 18th, at Agra, the wife of Captain A. C. Toker Adjutant, 18th N. I., of a son.
TURNER—July 19th, at 53, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Henry B. H. Turner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

READ—PRICE—July 18th, at Goruckpore, by the R v. Henry Stern, Stephen George Read, to Henrietta Sophia Louisa, second daughter of the late John David Price, Esq., Opium Department, Ghazeepore.

DEATHS.

FRANKLIN—July 20th, at Barabanki, Oudh, John Edward Watson, only son of Dr. B. Franklin, Civil Surgeon, aged 6 months and 27 days.
NORTON—July 21st, at Vepery, Mrs. S. C. Norton, relict of the late Rev. T. Norton, M. A., of Alleppie.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

EVEN the incessant rain has hardly so depressing an effect on one's spirits as the prospect of a renewal of the whole discussion about the proper site for Wet Docks in Bombay. We are all by this time familiar to weariness with the arguments that can be urged for and against almost every conceivable Dock scheme; and it is not likely that the remonstrance which natives concerned in the coasting trade have lately published against the proposed construction of the Elphinstone Dock will have the effect of modifying in the slightest degree the opinions already formed as to what ought to be done. The Chamber of Commerce, indeed, gave expression the other day to a natural feeling of impatience on being asked by the Port Trust to reconsider a subject which it had already discussed *ad nauseam*. For it is well known that the whole agitation against the carrying out of Mr. Ormiston's plans is but one of the many ways in which the local Government strives to fulfil its mission of worrying and thwarting the Government of India. Until the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property had been completed, the Public Works Department of Bombay made no serious effort to use what it has since discovered to be the finest site in the harbour; but hardly had the Elphinstone property been taken over by the State than Colonel Kennedy began to set his affections on the once despised Moody Bay. It may be that personal animosity against Mr. Ormiston was at the bottom of this change of opinion; for that gentleman plainly intimated, not very long ago, that he considered he had not been fairly treated by the Royal Engineers of this Presidency. But in any case, though it is fully two years since Colonel Fraser was sent to Bombay by the Supreme Government to examine Mr. Ormiston's plans, and though at that time the Chamber of Commerce accepted, on behalf of the mercantile community, the proposal to "make the best of things" by going on with the Elphinstone scheme, the officials connected with the Government of Bombay have successfully evaded taking any action on this resolution.

Even when the Viceroy himself last December cut the knot of controversy by giving positive orders that the Elphinstone dock should be built (with Imperial money), the Bombay Government found means to escape from complying with these instructions. It actually fell back, as a last resource, on public opinion, which it generally holds in utter contempt, but which it now thrust into the foreground as the great champion of the claims of Moody Bay. Then we have had a lively debate at the Port Trust—reinforced for the occasion with members known to be on the side of the Public Works Department—as to the possibility of keeping open the channels of approach to the Elphinstone Dock except at a ruinous cost; and, finally, the coasting trade appears on the scene to pray that so convenient a place as the Elphinstone Reclamation for landing goods from country boats may not be alienated to other uses. These petitioners, who have now claimed the help of the Chamber of Commerce, have a very plausible case to put forward. No letter site for wharves and basins designed for the accommodation of the coasting trade could be found than that which the Elphinstone Company reclaimed alongside the busiest part of the native town; and, in fact, the Elphinstone property has, by virtue of its superiority in this respect, a complete monopoly of the traffic in produce brought by country boats, which may be seen in fair weather lying in long lines twelve deep at their favourite anchorage between Cross Island and the Elphinstone Bunder. But we should think that Mr. Ormiston will be able to cut his channels and make his dock without driving this trade away to seek shelter in basins not belonging to the Port Trust. In fact, as we understand his revised scheme, he means to provide basins for the coasting trade and a dock for the ocean-going trade of the port. So, again, with regard to the objections which public opinion—that is, Mr. Ormiston himself would bluntly call it, the opinion of "people who know "nothing at all about the matter"—takes to the construction of a dock on the Elphinstone property rather than in Moody Bay, we are unconvinced by any arguments we have seen that the Dock scheme which has found favour with the Government of India is best suited to the requirements of the shipping trade. But at the same time we believe no Government can run any risk in acting upon Mr. Ormiston's conviction that he can make his dock and keep it open at no unreasonable expense. His reputation as an engineer is staked on the soundness of his judgment in this matter, and, though he cannot help being prejudiced in favour of a work which is the creation of his own thought and labour, implicit reliance may be placed in the fairness of his estimates of what his complete scheme will cost. No doubt, an independent engineer might give more favourable estimates than Mr. Ormiston for Moody Bay, or perhaps might find a better site than either between Bombay Castle and the Apollo Bunder; but we doubt if the advantages of any one site that could be named are so incontestable as to compensate for the further delay with which Bombay is threatened before anything at all is done. The point of chief importance to the merchants and taxpayers of this city is that, the construction of a dock should not be considered only as part of a scheme for making the Elphinstone land estate a paying investment. The fortunes of the land estate should be regarded as a separate business altogether; and in no circumstances should Bombay be required to pay interest on that speculation. But, if this point were settled, we should think it a matter of comparative indifference where the dock itself was placed.

"The Postal Department is one organized for "the convenience of the public, and every effort "consistent with the regulations of the depart-"ment is to be made to meet that convenience." This motto has been extracted from the introductory remarks of the Post Office Manual, in the edition lately revised by the Director General, and it is under this heading that we presume to point out certain serious inconveniences in the rules of the otherwise well-managed department. A most vague and undefinable term, "Unregis-"tered Newspaper," has been introduced in substitution for the term "Packet," and is made to govern the treatment of all open covers weighing 10 tolahs and under, and stamped to the extent of one anna, no restriction being placed upon the contents beyond the prohibition of "a letter, or communication of the nature "of a letter." We may just observe that no superscription is apparently necessary, and, provided the postage is fully prepaid, nothing further is required. It is not known to us whether this rule has received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, but we think not; and upon this assumption we notice a breach of the provision contained in Section 17 of the Post Office Act, in which it is laid down that all covers not exceeding 10 tolahs and not superscribed for transmission by Book Packet or Banghy Post shall be charged at Letter Post rates. To find fault with this violation of the Act is not our wish, for had this been necessary it should have been done by the Government of India long ago; but, in quoting this section, we merely strengthen our objection to the absurd, and to the public unintelligible, term "Un-"registered Newspapers." We fail to see its object, and cannot conceive the grounds upon which it has been substituted for the well-known and thoroughly understood term "Packet," which has most unaccountably been limited to articles weighing over 10 tolahs.

In regard to "Registered Newspapers" we also have some observations to make, and in doing so we are actuated by the spirit of the Government of India Resolution conveying approval to the reduction in the rate of postage recommended by the Director General some two years ago, and the letter of which we contend is too strictly acted up to by the rules of the Department. A "Registered Newspaper" not exceeding 10 tolahs in weight is forwarded for half an anna, prepayment being compulsory, and certain other conditions being necessary, most of which are too well known to require repetition. It may, however, be well to observe that amongst these conditions it is ruled that a "Registered Newspaper" must be posted at the place of publication to secure transmission at the reduced rates. Re-direction is charged at prepaid rates, but when re-posted at a station *other than that of publication* all privileges are at once rescinded, and a "Registered Newspaper" falls to be treated as an "Unregistered Newspaper." We would first point out the inconsistency of this condition, which allows a registered newspaper to be re-posted at the station of publication but not elsewhere at the reduced rates. This, however, is not our chief objection, and what we wish to show is the absurdity of the enormous charge to which a "Registered Newspaper" is subject if reposted insufficiently paid at a station other than that of publication. In this latter case the unfortunate newspaper is taxed with postage at unpaid-letter rates, varying usually from 12 annas to 1 rupee. It may be said that the remedy of refusing to take delivery lies with the addressee, and this resource is almost always adopted; but we argue that such a measure not only entails loss of revenue to the Post Office but defeats the object of Government, which was evidently to extend journalism, by offering to the public a cheap rate of transmission by post. If it is absolutely necessary that different rates of postage should be chargeable on "Registered Newspapers" posted at different places, which we are far from admitting, we would suggest that the mistakes naturally occurring at times under such illusory circumstances should meet with a less severe penalty; and to attain this object a more commensurate fine might be fixed for insufficiently-paid newspapers not exceeding 10 tolahs in weight, for be it observed that by some anomaly, if this weight be exceeded, such an article would be treated as an unpaid parcel, and be taxed with postage at the very moderate rate of 4 annas per 20 tolas! Our primary object in writing on this subject is of course to draw the attention of the Post Office authorities to these inconvenient rules, which are almost as imperfectly understood by subordinates of their own department as they are by outsiders. But we also entertain a hope that our remarks may prove useful for the future guidance of our readers when dealing with these intricacies of postal procedure.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Bombay has had under consideration the reports of the Collectors respecting the present arrangements for the destruction of snakes. It appears that there are several species of poisonous reptiles in the Presidency in addition to those for the destruction of which rewards are authorized, but in lieu of naming any other varieties it has been determined that any species possessing a fang in the upper jaw shall be included amongst those for the destruction of which a reward may be claimed. The average monthly expenditure on this account is not very considerable in any district except Rutnagherry, as will be seen from the following. The total expenditure for the year 1873 amounted but to Rs. 2,649-12-8, of which Rs. 2,326-3-6 went to Rutnagherry, and Rs. 282-10 to Sattara. The amounts for the other districts were very insignificant. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, in view of the facts before them, there is no necessity to increase the scale of rewards, as it might be calculated, in some places, to cause a heavy expenditure, and there is no wish to make it profitable for people to take up the destruction of snakes as an occupation. Still the number of deaths which annually takes place shows the expediency of giving legitimate encouragement for their destruction, and in consequence the following scale has been adopted:—

Cobra di Capello, 4 as. in Gujarat and City of Bombay; 2 as. in all other districts, including Sind.

Phoorsa, or Cobra Manilla, 2 as. in Gujarat and City of Bombay; 1 as. in all other districts, including Sind, with the exception of Ratnagherry; 6 pies in Ratnagherry.

Ghunus, or Ghonus, 6 pies in Rutnagherry.

Khupur, 1 as. in Sind.

Lundi, 1 as. in Sind.

Other species possessing a fang in the upper jaw, 6 pies throughout the Presidency, including Sind.

The number of recorded deaths from snake-bite during the year 1873 was 1,072, of which Rutnagherry accounted for 122, and Sattara but 39, while Hyderabad numbered 141, and several places where the expenditure had been *nil* numbered between 30 and 80 deaths.

THE British India Company's steam-ship Calcutta arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf. Her latest dates are from Bagdad, July 3rd, and Bussora, July 7th. The waters from the recent inundation are falling fast, but in several parts of the river between Bagdad and Bussora the banks are nowhere to be seen. In the vicinity of Bussora the country is still under water for many miles, and there is as yet no communication between Margill and Bussora by land. In consequence of the inundation a large quantity of reptiles, snakes &c. &c., in our opinion, not be made; nothing is more fatal than generalization on

We are quite at a loss to unders... in para. 4 of the Resident's notes... ing sentence:—"The mortality fr... plaints * * * was [in 1872] s... excessive, compared with other p... you attributed it to causes chiefl... with the defilement of the wa... drink, which it seemed to you *almost*... *possible to remove*." A thing of this ki... possible or impossible, and an interme... is hardly comprehensible. The repor... bold and ungrammatical in expression an... One hardly expects to meet with a sent... the following in an official report written... about the previous year (para. 6):—"The gr... left empty by the drought in 1871 *are* well... in 1872, so that food is cheap in 1873;" or p... —"Many sanitary improvements *are* carried out." This confusion of tenses runs throughout the report. Surely there is a Director of Public Instruction in Berar. We would suggest that reports of this nature be in future submitted to him for correction before being printed. Surely an Irish clerk must be responsible for the following (para. 18):—"I believe I would be wrong in accepting them as correct." In para. 20 there is another flower of speech not to be commended:—"The *invidious* position held by Sheagaum" in having a "pasty nullah running through

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MINISTERIAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, 23rd JULY.

THE Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers yesterday at the Mansion House.

Mr. Disraeli in his speech said, referring to our foreign relations, that the friendship of England was never more sought than at the present time, and that, while using our influence in the interests of peace, we shall not content ourselves with merely offering empty words to those who court our friendship. He did not, he said, advocate the principle that we are not responsible to the countries of Europe upon questions affecting the fortunes of the world; but he believed that the influence of England may be exercised with good effect towards reconciling the interests of those states and countries now distracted and distressed, and towards assisting them to resume a position worthier of their former fame. "During the recess," he added, "we shall have leisure to prepare what measures we consider necessary."

The atrocities committed by the Carlists are exciting profound indignation.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

The Commons last night unanimously voted the sum of £15,000 annually to H. R. H. Prince Leopold.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO INDIA.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

Russia has abandoned Baron de Losseps' project for a railway to India.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in reply to a question from Mr. W. B. Barttlelot, said that the Report of the Army Purchase Commission would be carefully considered during the recess.

DEBATE IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, 23RD JULY.

In the National Assembly to-day a long and exciting debate took place. The Government opposed the Left Centre's Constitutional Bill, which was rejected by 374 against 333 votes. A motion for a dissolution of the Assembly was also rejected by 369 against 240 votes.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras, 5¾d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 96½

4½ per cent. do. 97½

5½ per cent. do. 102½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes .....£10,312,500. Inc. £250,000.

Bills discounted .....£16,437,500. Dec. £562,500.

Bullion .....£23,187,500. Inc. £125,000.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 98

Bar Silver ..... 58⅜.

Arrival—Palermo, Gwalior, Australia.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Ariel.

WE hear from Poona, that His Excellency the Governor is seriously indisposed.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* hears that the Railway works have already been commenced.

MR. A. C. LYALL, Secretary in the Home Department, will accompany Lord Northbrook to Assam.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Eden with the Commissioner of Pegu have left Rangoon for Pantenau to settle the boundaries of the new district.

A YOUNG Burmese native gentleman is about proceeding to England to study for the Bar. Should he succeed, he will be the first Burmese barrister.

THE High Court, Calcutta, Appellate Side, will be closed, on account of the annual vacation, from September 22nd to November 21st, inclusive. The Durga Puja will be celebrated on the 17th October next.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE, it is stated, has set up a Printing Press on a somewhat extended scale at his capital, and intends issuing an official *Gazette*, to be published fortnightly for the present.

THE *Rangoon Mail* hears that opthalmia is prevalent amongst the wives and children of the European soldiers at Thayetmyo. It is said to be caused by the bites of sand flies, which this year are exceptionally numerous.

AN Ooty paper mentions, as a sign of the times, that a tea plantation near the station has just changed hands for the sum of Rs. 15,000. The estate is freehold, of some 35 acres in extent, about one-third of which is planted.

DRIVER LEM, who, it will be remembered, was in charge of the inspection train, on the Madras Railway, which came to grief at the bridge across the Pangunnah river, has, we are glad to learn, recovered from the illness and has been discharged from the hospital.

A HOME contemporary states that a powerful company has been formed to carry commerce into the heart of Africa, thus realizing what Livingstone and Stanley and many other African travellers have advocated. The first station is to be opened some four months hence.

DR. VALENTINE, Physician to His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, now on leave in Scotland, is about to visit America in order to arrange for the establishment of the Medical Missionary Training Institution which the Allahabad Conference recommended.

THE Dacca paper, referring to Mr. Levien, late Judge of Rajshaye, into whose conduct an enquiry was instituted a short time back, says that as he has only fifteen months to serve before being qualified for a full pension, he is, during that time, to draw a subsistence allowance of Rs. 300 a month, and then to retire from the service.

LOODIANA fever is reported to have made its appearance among the horses of the Royal Artillery at Bangalore, and some deaths therefrom have already occurred. The authorities contemplate shifting the horses into camp, a few miles away, and are taking other precautionary measures to prevent the disease extending to other ports.

A RATHER severe shock of earthquake was felt at Hongkong on the 23rd of June, at 9-35 in the morning, travelling from N. E. to S.W. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound, and was of sufficient strength to crack the walls of some houses, shake down cornices, and do much damage to crockery and glass inside the houses. The water in the harbour was much disturbed.

THE thanks of the Government of Madras have been conveyed to Dr. Shortt for a large collection of the arms and implements of the aboriginal tribes of India, and for an accompanying report on the subject. One set of the arms and implements, with drawings, has been ordered to be forwarded to the trustees of the Indian Museum, and one set to the Government Central Museum, Madras.

THE Dacca people are determined to do honour to the presence of Lord Northbrook. A public meeting has been held at the house of Khoja Abdul Ghani, when a resolution was passed that a subscription should be raised for a public building, to be called "The Northbrook Hall," in commemoration of His Excellency's visit. It has been further determined to illuminate a portion of the town on the night of the Viceroy's reception.

WE are glad to learn that the Madras Government have recommended to the Government of India that a pension of one hundred rupees per mensem should be paid to Captain Maiden's widow and her fourteen children. Captain Maiden, our readers may remember, was, at the time of his death, Harbour Master of Cochin, and the destitute condition in which his family had been left was the subject of a memorial to the Government by the inhabitants of Cochin.

SERGEANT-MAJOR GRIFFITHS, of the Commissariat Department, Lucknow, committed suicide by blowing out his brains on Monday morning last. The unfortunate man was a prisoner at the time, but left his quarters at an early hour, and walked into a barrack-room belonging to the 13th Hussars, where he stealthily procured the rifle with which he effected his purpose. Domestic trouble and the imminency of a Court Martial, it is thought, prompted him. The deceased was once in the 15th Hussars and afterwards in the 21st. He leaves a widow and two children to lament his sad end.

A MADRAS paper is informed that owing to the expensive character of the originally prepared design for the terminus of the Great Southern Railway, such a structure was disapproved by the Directors at home, who therefore called for *revised* plans, &c., which have since been submitted. It is expected that the erection will be shortly sanctioned. Surely, if what we have heard be true, the delay in building the long promised station of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree Bunder is not attributable to the same cause. The design we are told is simple even to hideousness. When we may expect to see a commencement made of this latter work is highly problematical.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* observes:—"We believe the Government of India has resolved to discontinue the publication of the Annals of Indian Administration, a job which was, we believe, offered by Lord Dalhousie to the Serampore print as a reward for the yeoman's service it had rendered to that powerful Governor-General. The Annals, we believe, carried Rs. 3,000 per annum, besides the cost of paper and printing, and the work was printed at the Serampore Press. Lord Northbrook is now justly anxious to enforce economy wherever possible, and so his Lordship has resolved to drop the Annals. The Annals, after the elaborate Administration Reports of the several local Governments, have become an anachronism and ought to have been discontinued long ere this."

A CALCUTTA paper informs us that a Zemindar, writing from Eastern Mymensingh, says that the scarcity has not been felt there; and that his ryots have had the advantage of selling their crops at double the ordinary rates. Jute and paddy have both been successful. The district is inhabited by Moslems and Farazies. About 200 villages have turned rebellious, and the inhabitants have sworn not to pay any rents to him. About 20,000 ryots, with *lattics* and other weapons, spreading panic, and threatening to loot other villages if they dared to make payment to the Zemindar. Their object is evidently to live rent-free as they have not made any deposits in the Collectorate under Regulation VI. Owing to the impossibility of collecting his rents, he has been obliged to incur a heavy debt to pay the Government demand up to date. He is so miserable and forlorn that he almost abandons the hope of being able to retain his Zemindary, if Government do not assist in reconciling the ryots. He desires that we will draw the attention of the Government to this sad state of affairs, and protect the loyal subjects of the Crown.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary from Ghazeepore, under date 21st instant:—"The prospects of the khureef crops are not so favourable as was expected. A sort of insect, called by the natives *fatinga*, which resembles the locust, has appeared in the district and caused great damage to the lately thriving crops. In many fields in the neighbourhood of the city the young plants of tangoon, sanwa, and Indian corn, have been completely destroyed, and the farmer expects not one grain. The late heavy rains, besides obstructing weeding operations, have, it is supposed, given birth to these pests which are too numerous to be destroyed by human skill. Scarcity still prevails in some parts of the district. At a meeting of the Relief Committee recently held the Magistrate informed us that at Rasra, which he had lately visited, there were still some 300 persons who were quite unfit for work on account of discrepitude and sickness, but who must be supported by charity. The members were unanimously in favour of drawing the grant sanctioned for this purpose, and saving these helpless beings from starvation. There is yet not much change for the better in the prices of grain."

A LETTER from Aden, received by last mail, tells of the death of one of the passengers by the mail ship Lombardy between Bombay and that place, under peculiarly painful circumstances. The passenger referred to was Captain C. H. Hulbert, late of the Bombay N. I., who had recently retired from the service and was proceeding home. He went on board in shattered health, although by no means an invalid. On the first evening after leaving Bombay he is described as having been in excellent spirits and showing every promise of gaining vigour from the voyage. But on the succeeding day he suffered intensely from sea-sickness induced by a heavy swell; and he felt the motion of the ship so acutely that he could take no food, nor would his system receive the usual medical restoratives—even the brandy and champagne administered to him being beyond his powers of retention. He thus became gradually weaker, and some strong paroxyms, arising from mental excitement, soon became too much for his exhausted frame. Three days after leaving this port he expired, while in a state of insensibility. The ship's doctor was unremitting in his attentions; and a medical man who was among the passengers also rendered active assistance. Everything possible, in fact, was done for the unfortunate young officer. He was of course buried at sea.

A DRIVER of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, named Whittle, was last week, the Lahore paper tells us, sentenced under the Railway Act by Captain R. P. Nisbet to two months' simple imprisonment. The accused was intoxicated (according to his own account he was suffering from a recent attack of heat apoplexy) and for four hours and a half kept running his train backwards and forwards between the Beas Station and Kirtarpore. The guard, it appears, tried every persuasive art to get the man into the Kirtarpore Station, but nothing would induce him to enter it. At the last named station, a goods train was standing, the red light of which the driver would insist was a danger signal, and whenever he came in sight of it he backed his train towards the Beas bridge. "The feelings of the passengers," our contemporary observes, "may be more readily imagined than described, and they were very fortunate to have escaped without suffering any more harm than that of the inconvenience and uneasiness which the danger escaped must have put them to." The punishment appears to us to be altogether incommensurate with the offence, which is of a most glaring character.

THE same paper tells us of another occurrence, which might also have resulted in a serious accident:—The up-train from Mooltan had to cross at the Chunga Munga station a down goods' train, and a few minutes before the former was due, the latter dashed through the station at full speed, the driver having, according to his account, missed the station, and as the train was a heavy one he could not pull it up, until it had proceeded a mile or two beyond the station. The lights of the passenger train were, however, in sight, and the anxiety and consternation of all the station authorities and others concerned was naturally very great: a collision being looked upon as almost inevitable. Luckily, before they met, both trains were able to pull up and come one after the other into the station. On this occasion the driver is said to have been quite sober, and he states that seeing no red light exhibited from the station semaphore, he concluded he was passing a level crossing and did not slacken speed. Unless the driver be quite strange to the line, it is not quite clear how this could have happened. The number of level crossings between each station are generally known, and a driver, who has for a short time run upon it, can usually tell within a few hundred yards the exact spot which he has reached. Granting, however, the driver's statement to be correct and that no red lights were exhibited from the railway station, then the station authorities are most seriously to blame, and the official directly responsible ought to be brought to justice and severely punished.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Robert Anderson, Mr Edwin Newlove, Mr Henry Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson, and Mr. William Clark.

For Brindisi.—Mr. A. E. Harris.

For Venice.—Mr. W. Naylor.

For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Nanabhoy Eduljee, and one deck passenger.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HAVE heard of a few tall chargers in my time, but not a mother's son of them all was equal to the horse whose existence has been advertised in the Bombay papers during the past week. He is described as being a gray Arab, height fourteen feet two and three-quarter inches, and particulars about him are to be had at the Bunder. Such an animal must be invaluable to its possessor, and if I did not fear its price would be in proportion to its height I would make a speculation and buy him in for Chang the Chinese giant. I have seen a giraffe whose height from hoof to head was only about fifteen feet, and the biggest elephant I ever saw—and I assure you he was a monster—was a little over twelve feet high; but a horse fourteen feet in height is a greater wonder than them all, and he has my admiration accordingly. Such a tall charger would very well suit some people who are fond of riding tall horses—Mr. Souter, for instance; and indeed I humbly recommend the Parsee community to present it to him, so that when he wants to ride a very tall hobby at their expense all he has got to do is to call for his syce and a ladder, mount the animal, and ride away a fine example of conspicuous gallantry.

EVERYBODY has been very much shocked to hear of the fatal accident at Watson's Hotel, and one might remark without being accused of over-sentimentality that it must be a very dreadful thing to be in the condition which Mr. Morley was in, and then take a step in the dark which violently ushers you into eternity. There are other lessons to be learned from the unfortunate man's fate which are obvious enough to require no particularisation. I have no doubt that Mr. Morley lost his life through an accident. He was in the habit of going on the roof of the Hotel, and after spending a feverish night it was but natural for him to seek coolness there for his excited brain. Perhaps, also, it is no wonder that he stumbled and fell over the parapet which guards people from falling over the exceedingly high walls of the Hotel. But might not the proprietors of Watson's take a hint from the sad accident that their parapet railings are too low? Had they been higher than they are it is not too much to say that Mr. Morley would have been alive at the present moment. I am sure Mr. Maule, the manager, will at once take every means to ensure the safety of residents in the Hotel who may visit the giddy upper parts of it, so that unless they deliberately climb over the railings there will be no chance of any accident befalling them. As for Mr. Morley, I believe he was a man of superior education and very good parts, and a brother of Mr. John Morley, who is well known as the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. He had stayed in the Hotel for some time and talked of proceeding to America before the fatal accident took place which so shocked the residents in Watson's Hotel on Thursday morning.

SOME of the sailors who come ashore in Bombay are very queer customers, and amuse the natives prodigiously by their antics. I saw one the other day incontinently seize a reverend-looking Parsee round the neck and hug him until the Parsee yelled "murder;" and then Jack let go, and seized the Parsee's hat and put it on his head while he took off his own cap and placed it with a slap upon the Parsee's poll. The proceeding was immensely enjoyed by the spectators, especially by one Bunnia, who laughed uproariously and looked as if he were going to fly in pieces at every oscillation of his great fat sides. Jack caught sight of him, left his friend the Parsee, and walked round the Bunnia with his hands on his knees, saying as he concluded his critical examination—by this time the Bunnia was not laughing, but the Parsee was—"Well, old gooseflesh, you're a rum 'un. D'ye mean to say you're mother made so much o' ye on a ounce o' rice a-day?" Jack then walked on, evidently trying to think out this conundrum. A correspondent mentions an amusing scene that took place in an hospital the other day. A sailor had been suddenly attacked by choleraic symptoms, and on the house doctor visiting him, something like the following conversation took place:—

House Surgeon—How long ago is it since you were attacked?

Bill—Well, Sir, it's about five years ago now.

Doctor—No, no; that's impossible. When did you first experience the symptoms of your present illness?

Bill—Ah, that's what you mean, is it, Sir? Well, it's full fifteen years ago.

Doctor (smiling)—My good man, you do not understand me. If you had these dangerous symptoms for only (this was said ironically) fifteen years there wouldn't have been much left of you now. I mean, when did you first feel these pains?

Bill—Ay, ay, Sir. I know now what ye want. Well it's about twenty-six years ago now since I felt them.

Doctor (impatiently) No, no—Really, you have great difficulty in understanding me. Tell me when the *present* (emphatically) choleraic symptoms set in?

Bill—Well, sir, you see as how it is that I aint more than twenty-eight years of age, and I don't remember anything before twenty-six, or I'd a been happy to let you know exactly when them symptoms set in.

After this the Doctor had to give Bill up and cure him as he best could without obtaining the desired information.

"THE Press, Sir, I tell you is one of the d—d-est nuisances ever invented; it will ruin the country in a year—mark my word, Sir! Hang the Press!" This sort of sentiment about a respectable and useful institution used to be commonly delivered twenty or thirty years ago by very choleric civilians and military gentlemen; but I had thought it had disappeared, like many another fungus which has had its brief existence upon decayed logs, until the other day when it was brought to my notice as still flourishing in this Presidency. Some time ago, a newspaper—the *Bombay Gazette*, I believe—published an exceedingly interesting account of one or two public buildings which have been recently erected in this city. The information contained in these reports would appear to have delighted the public; but there were one or two gentlemen, high in authority in the Public Works Department, who bit their fingers in vexation, and probably muttered, as they have once or twice done ere now, when their public actions and private capacity were called in question, "D——n the Press!" Their familiarity with a certain old gentleman not being, as yet, valuable enough to him to cause him to present them with damnatory powers, which he generally reserves to himself, they could not succeed in abolishing the Press of Bombay, but they resolved to bring about that catastrophe by all the means which a generous public, fate, effrontery, and their own clever trick of spreading out their very average abilities so as to make them look as much as possible, though heaven knows they are as thin as skim-milk, have placed within their power; and accordingly issued a circular forbidding any subordinate or official in the Public Works Department to give any information to any newspaper. A reporter, I hear, went the other day to the Public Works Department to try and obtain a few particulars about a large public building which the proprietors of the newspaper represented by the reporter thought would be interesting to the community, especially as that community, and not the gentlemen at the head of the Public Works Department, had had to find the money for the building in question. But he was met by this subordinate, and then by that one, with the reply that they must be dumb as their tongues had been rigidly tied up by their superiors. Even when he went to one of the superiors he declined to give any information whatever about the building unless—first, the reporter, made a formal application—I had almost said supplication—to be permitted to obtain the information sought for; and, second, Government had passed a special resolution that the information might be vouchsafed to the public. The poor reporter trembled, and suggested that surely it was not necessary to take up the time of the great Government of Bombay by asking them to decide whether they would allow a public servant to say that the height of such and such a building is this, the breadth that, or the style this other thing. But the high official was awful in his inexorability, and so the reporter had to make the best he could of his own unprofessional powers of observation. If one were uncharitably inclined, he might hint that it is only bad work which need fear publicity, and that the Public Works Department gentlemen are really doing an unwise thing for their own interests by attempting to hide the result of their labours. But all I have told you is only another instance of the antagonistic position which official gentlemen think it necessary to assume towards the public, their masters. What patent of nobility or of superiority in God's creation do these gentlemen possess which enables them to slight the very people from whom they draw their means of subsistence? Doubtless the public, according to the views of these gentlemen, ought to be profoundly grateful to be permitted to employ such invaluable people; but the public would be still more grateful to them if they were occasionally to unbend and show some little consideration for the community or its representatives. What a pity it is that Thackeray did not devote a chapter to the Indian official snob. I would have had much pleasure in quoting every word of it at the present moment.

THE one topic which is exciting general remark in Bombay is the weather. We have had a good deal of weather of sorts since the year began, but nothing like that which has favoured us with its company for the last nine days. Rain pouring incessantly, day and night, is not pleasant after the first two days such a state of things has been inaugurated, and it may be said that every day thereafter tends by certain degrees to habituate men to the idea of suicide. It is known that one of the tortures of the Inquisition was to make water drop upon a man's head until the drip, drip, drip, sounded like thunder through the caverns of his head, and he became a miserable madman. And so the swish and swizzle of rain after the third day exercises a proportionately depressing and disturbing influence on everybody. Wherever you may go, whatever you may be doing, you are haunted by the infernal sound of the rain. Everything around assumes a dull and cheerless aspect. Windows present a view of glass or tightly fastened venetians. Verandahs are covered by dripping oil-cloths or odorous looking matting. Inside of houses, you are conscious either of a raw damp smell of wet clothes, or a damp smell from clothes drying over a sigree. Horses hang their heads down as they run, and tuck in their tails. The streets are deserted except by the dripping pariah and coolies whose legs are bared up to the thigh while their heads are enwrapped in many folds of moistened cloth. Buggies steam noisomely; abandon them, and try palkees, and the palkees are no better. Bullocks, much as they love mud and puddle, assume an air of uncommon melancholy as they slouch along and wink hard to squeeze out the rain that has poured over their horny frontis in many miniature cataracts. Even the crow seems to have his usual audacity washed out of him, and I have seen one sitting under the ledge of a roof so busy trying to keep himself warm by hugging himself with his clammy feathers that when a rat which had been almost choked in his hole staggered out into the road, and gave one look at the dreary scene around and died, that crow had no speculation in his eyes. Surely the weather is depressing when a crow refuses to pounce upon a dainty rat. I know a house where monkeys are kept—no, amiable satirist, I do not allude to the habitation which holds either you or me—and I am aware that these monkeys are ordinarily excessively mischievous; but the all-pervading influence has been at work with them—instead of springing about as far as his chain will allow him, and fighting with the dogs, Jacko hides his head in a box and shivers; as for little Jinny, his wife, who used to skip so gaily from branch to branch, and "chaff" the crows by her chattering while they envied her munching the matutinal plantain, she sneaks up the steps of the porch to the house like a soused rat, and turns round and contemplates the long thin line drawn upon the pavement by her tail with a look of mild, wondering melancholy. Go to the Bunder, any place where men most love to congregate, and you find them dull and dismal, while the conversation turns upon murders, suicides, executions, and fatal accidents. Visiting a place the other day where conversation usually sparkles, I listened for an hour, and the most brilliant remark uttered during that time was made by the vivacious Melibœus, the writer of ballads, who looked at the descending torrents steadfastly for a time, and then held his head down sadly and muttered, "I wish we had as much brandy as would take the chill off all the rain we have had during the last six days." Have you seen the football ground? There, again, that is a place which melancholy hath marked for her own. I went there last Monday evening. Though the rain had ceased for a few minutes the ground was a marsh, and as the players ran hither and thither with the great flabby ball, their feet splashed mud and water all around, and seemed to be the centre of some moving Catherine-wheel. I myself feel the influence of this continual rain; so do you; so do we all; so let us pray for better weather. How the antediluvians lived for forty days and forty nights amid descending torrents without putting an end to their existence I know not. Certainly Noah deserves credit for preserving himself alive all that time, but I believe it must have been the tremendous reaction upon his system, when the dry weather set in, that made him fly to drink in the way which so many of his descendants are prone to do in weather such as the present.

BOMBAY.

ON Thursday last a house on the Bhendy Bazar Road fell and another in Moogbhat Lane fell also yesterday, but fortunately no one was injured. The circumstance has been reported to the Municipal Engineer's Department.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday one Buxee, a Hindoo female, was knocked down by a private conveyance on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. She was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where she has been detained.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The Carnatic Memorial Window has been erected in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and will be uncovered for the first time tomorrow. The Archdeacon will preach at the church an inaugural sermon in the evening.

A NEW FIELD FOR SPECULATION.—There is speculation in the eye of the far-seeing Marwaree. Not content with speculating in every possible measure on the rise and fall of the price of opium, he has turned his attention to the fluctuations in the rain-fall. The waters of the Bhooleshwur Tank have been made the subject of speculation lately; and as much as Rs. 700 have been staked on the circumstance of the water overflowing the embankment by the 12th of the Hindu month, which occurs to-day. Yesterday all the steps leading into the tank were under water, and there was every probability of the rain-fall during the day and night causing the water to overflow.

APPEAL COURT.—Yesterday in the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the first case on the board was that of Chubildass Lulloobhoy vs. the Secretary of State, in which the appellant had filed an appeal from a decision of Sir Charles Sargent, in favour of the Secretary of State. The respondent had brought a suit in the lower court against Chubildass to eject him from the possession of a piece of land situated in Null Bazaar. Mr. Latham appeared for the appellant and the Advocate General for the respondent. The Advocate General stated that the parties had come to a settlement, and wished the case withdrawn; the appellant to pay the respondent's costs, and to withdraw the sum of Rs. 500 which had been deposited in court. Their Lordships granted the application.

AN APPLICATION.—One Ahmed Mahomed alias Ameer Ahmed Khan, who was on Saturday last fined rupees three in a municipal prosecution, for obstructing a public thoroughfare by depositing a quantity of building material on the road, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court and begged that His Worship would reconsider his decision and revoke the fine. The magistrate replied that he had inflicted only a nominal fine upon the applicant and that solely upon his own admission of the offence; he was not therefore prepared to consider the applicant's request. The applicant then begged that the matter be submitted for re-investigation before the Court of Petty Sessions. He (the applicant) did not attach much consideration to the payment of the fine itself, but in the interests of the public it would, he considered, be certainly establishing a bad precedent. The building materials were only temporarily deposited on the road, and, provided that he consulted the public safety before so doing, the applicant argued, he did not render himself amenable to the law. His Worship replied that his decision was final, and refused to grant the application.

ACCEPTING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court one Mahomed Essack, a police sepoy, was charged with accepting a bribe from a certain Canjee Nadoo, a grain dealer, on Wednesday last. Police Superintendent Crummey, who accused the prisoner, stated that on the morning of the day in question, two Mahomedans had called upon him at the Goomeeany Chowkey, and desired him to accompany them to the Carnac Bridge. Mr. Crummey procured a shigram, and proceeded with these men to a cotton press on the bunder side of the bridge. One of the men here alighted, but before doing so, shewed the prosecutor several small pieces of silver which he had marked. These coins were then made over to a Bunnia, who owned a neighbouring shop. The shigram was now stationary, and Mr. Crummey next observed the prisoner to go up to the Bunnia and receive something from his hands. Hereupon the prosecutor directed the driver to approach the spot where the accused was standing, when Mr. Crummey got out, and asked the prisoner if he had any money about his person. This he at once denied, but at the same time, accidentally, dropped two or three small silver coins, which Mr. Crummey, upon examination, recognised as the pieces he had marked. Canjee Nadoo, the grain dealer, stated in evidence that he had made the acquaintance of the prisoner only about a fortnight ago, during which time he had made frequent demands for money. His Worship, after the hearing of some further evidence, convicted and sentenced the defendant to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE case in which one Bappoo Wittoba, an inspector in the late Income-tax Department stood charged with criminal breach of trust before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in respect of Rs. 131, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. Cooper stated to Mr. Hurryshunker, pleader, who represented the prisoner, that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had consulted the Public Prosecutor and it was determined to arraign the accused on six distinct counts of embezzlement on different occasions, of six items, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 131. These charges were read to the prisoner, who pleaded guilty to all of them. Mr. Hurryshunker observed that before the Court proceeded to pass sentence on his client he would take the opportunity of representing the prisoner's circumstances with a view to obtain, if possible, a mitigation of the sentence. The defendant, he continued, was a member of a most respectable family and had frequently served in such responsible capacities as superintendent of the Revenue Department of the Secretariat as well as a cashier to several well-known mercantile houses. His conduct hitherto had been unexceptionally good, and he (Mr. Hurryshunker) would recommend this circumstance for the Court's particular consideration. The several acts of misconduct with which the the prisoner was charged had been committed about two years ago; during which time the unfortunate man, acting under foolish advice, had secreted himself and endeavoured to evade the law. He had consequently been entirely separated from his friends and his family and, always a strong and robust man, had now returned to Bombay shattered both in health and spirits. The prisoner had been ill-advised at the outset, and had foolishly adopted this course of proceeding in preference to voluntarily confessing his guilt in the first instance and trusting to the mercy of the law; and Mr. Hurryshunker thought that the amount of suffering the prisoner had undergone in the course of the past two years would not fail to commend itself to the notice of the Court. The pleader than concluded his remarks with the expression of his client's wish to throw himself entirely upon the leniency of the Court. His Worship, in passing sentence, observed that he was bound to take into consideration that the prisoner had occupied a responsible post as a public officer, and thought that he would not be justified in awarding the prisoner anything less than the fullest extent of punishment that he (the magistrate) was authorized to inflict. The prisoner was accordingly sentenced, on each of the six charges, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, amounting in all to a term of three years.

CAN A SOLICITOR PRACTISE IN THE HIGH COURT?

DURING the hearing of the case of Joosub Gunny v. Jacob Jumail before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court, neither of the counsel for the plaintiff was present when the case was called on in the forenoon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, were the counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ferguson and the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, for the defendant. There was a halt of a few minutes in the absence of the plaintiff's counsel, who were both engaged in the other division courts, after which Mr. Macpherson came in and requested his Lordship to allow the defendant to proceed with the examination of his witnesses and to reserve their cross-examination until the following day. Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the defendant, objected to the course suggested. Mr. Justice Bayley, with an evident desire to accommodate counsel, told Mr. Macpherson that as Mr. Jefferson, plaintiff's solicitor, was in court, his Lordship would allow him to cross-examine the defendant's witnesses. No objection, as far as we know, was raised, and after Mr. Jefferson had been permitted to cross-examine, and did cross-examine, two of the defendant's witnesses, the Court rose. On the Court sitting after luncheon, the Advocate General (the Hon. Mr. Scoble), came in and said he was informed that his Lordship had allowed a solicitor to practise in his Lordship's court. Being told that it was so, Mr. Scoble entered a protest against the innovation and requested his Lordship to take a note of it. Mr. Justice Bayley said such a proceeding had been allowed in some cases, and instanced the case of the late Mr. Anstey. Mr. Scoble drew his Lordship's attention to the distinction between the two cases; for Mr. Anstey, an advocate of the Court, was simply allowed to practise without the intervention of a solicitor, for the reason that the solicitors as a body had combined to give him no brief. Mr. Justice Bayley took a note at Mr. Scoble's request. The original cause of complaint, however, had been removed, the plaintiff's counsel having engaged Mr. Latham in the stead of the learned gentlemen who were unavoidably required in the other division courts.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR.

IN this case on the 23rd January last, on the application of Muncherjee and Dorabjee Cowasjee, sons of the deceased, acting on behalf of themselves and their step-mother Mithibaee, his Lordship made an order for a grant of joint letters of administration to Mithibaee and her two step-sons.

To-day Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani on behalf of Mithibaee, moved to set aside the order of the 23rd January for a joint administration, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud on the part of the two sons, who concealed from the Court the fact of her having refused to sign the joint affidavit of herself and Muncherjee and Dorabjee, and of her having withdrawn her consent to the grant of a joint administration. Both the sons had been conducting themselves towards her with marked hostility, hatred, and ill-will, and were alleged to be guided by Mr. Ardasir Bomanjee Kaka, the Manager of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills, part of the estate, whose salary they had quadrupled, and in whose trustworthiness Mithibaee had no confidence. She, therefore, applied that letters of administration be granted to her alone.

Mr. Latham and the Advocate-General, by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, instructed of the two sons, opposed the application on behalf the allegation of fraud and urging that, denying of the 23rd January was obtained with the order ledge and that she had given her consent to it by subsequent acts, namely, by signing an the 26th February 1874 for the management of the estate and of the mills which formed a part of it, and by executing the administration deed in part of it, and by was incapable of managing the estate alone; and it was urged that if she succeeded in her application, the estate would be wasted and improvidently administered by her and her father, of the two sons, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Pudumjee Puckeerjee, to the prejudice

His Lordship thought upon the affidavits that Mithibaee must have been a consenting party to the application for a grant of joint letters of administration, and did not believe that she withdrew her consent to the order previous to the 23rd January last. His Lordship did not believe the statement of her father regarding his having called on Mr. Fletcher, who then acted for all parties, and intimated to him that Mithibaee had withdrawn her consent, for it appeared from a minute in Mr. Fletcher's attendance-book that no such intimation was made to him, but that, on the contrary, he conferred with Nusserwanjee Byramjee, the father, with reference to the arrangements which were subsequently incorporated in the agreement of the 26th February. The application was, therefore, refused with costs, such costs to be paid out of Mithibaee's share in the estate.

INDIAN NEWS.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—A few days ago a "boy" sepoy of one of the Native Corps at Bangalore was found in a dying state, half buried in loose earth, in a large ditch not far from the Native Infantry Lines. He has since died, but fortunately shortly before he breathed his last, he mentioned the name of the person who made the murderous attack upon him for the purpose of robbing him of a few jewels which he was wearing. The culprit has been arrested, and is safe in the hands of the police.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

H. M.'s 89TH FOOT.—A correspondent informs us that some of the influential residents of Bangalore are taking steps to write to the Government of India to allow the 89th Foot, garrisoned at that station, to remain there another year, owing to the members of the regiment having borne a good name during their stay at Bangalore, not a single row having occurred between the men and the natives. Major-General Borton, the officer commanding the Mysore Division, has also borne testimony to the good behaviour of the men.—*Madras Times.*

THEFT IN THE HIGH COURT.—Before Mr. T. G. Clarke, on Tuesday last, at the Madras Town Police Court, a man named Vasedava Moodelly was charged with theft, by having, on the 20th instant, dishonestly taken away an umbrella that was left by its owner, one Vigiaragavooloo Pillai, behind a door in the verandah of the High Court. The prosecutor went into the Court on business and left the umbrella behind the door in the verandah, and when he came out he missed his property. He went downstairs, when he saw the prisoner walking off with the umbrella. He went after him, and, arresting him, made him over to the custody of the police. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

AN INDIAN POST OFFICE.—A huge heap of letters and newspapers lie on the floor of the large airy room, surrounded by native clerks, who sort them while squatted on their haunches. On top of the tables half a dozen others in the same posture, with large office books before them, write or check accounts. They write quickly and well—an accomplishment referred to in the letters of Nearchus to Alexander the Great:—but they are slow in actual work. Cross-legged on the floor, the stamp-vendor keeps his stamps in a number of little bags, which he deliberately unrolls one by one. The letter-weigher is equally slow in determining the exact postage, and the dilatoriness in everything is ludicrous.—*Letters from India and Cashmere.*

THE MADRAS PROVIDENT FUND.—The last published report of this most useful institution shows 85 subscribing members on the roll, and expresses a wish, on the part of the directors, that each individual subscriber would make it his duty to induce his relations and friends to join in the undertaking, as it has for its object the benevolent purpose of "alleviating, in a small way, the distress of the burden on the orphan when the husband and father is suddenly called away by death." The fund being established exclusively for Europeans, East Indians and Native Christian residents in Madras, with the avowed object of meeting locally the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the head or chief prop of a family, we think it only requires to be more generally known to be more extensively appreciated.—*Madras Mail.*

A PLUCKY NATIVE WOMAN.—A remarkable instance of courage exhibited by a native woman at Tellicherry on the occasion of her house being broken into by thieves is recorded by a mofussil paper:—"Her husband and herself (both of the Moplah caste), the sole occupants of the house, somewhere in the Kurumbranad taluq, were one night disturbed, it would appear, by the preparations of the rogues to get into the house, when she aroused herself and bade her husband prepare for a scuffle. One of the robbers effected his entrance, only to be grasped tightly in the hands of our heroine, who, notwithstanding the timidity displayed by her husband on the appearance of the robber by setting up a howl and sliding away out of the house, held her antagonist fast until she was sure that stronger arms than her's were at hand to take charge of her prisoner, and then she fell down in a swoon." The prisoner was subsequently tried and convicted, and our contemporary suggests the granting of a reward to the woman for her bravery.—*Madras Times.*

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.—From a report furnished by the Board of Revenue on the destruction of wild beasts during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, it appears that the destruction of wild beasts in the Madras Presidency was vigorously prosecuted and with greater success in the latter than in the former year. The greater number of tigers were killed in two

outlying uplands, and the uncleared jungle districts of India, are melting into Hinduism all over India by a process much more rapid and effective than individual conversion. Among all these aboriginal or non-Aryan communities a continued social change is going on; they alter their modes of life to suit improved conditions of existence; their languages decay, and they gradually go over to the dominant Aryan rituals. They pass into Brahmanists by a natural upward transition, which leads them to adopt the religion of the castes immediately above them in the social scale of the composite population among which they settle down. And we may reasonably guess that this process has been working for centuries, though it is likely to have been much more rapid than ever under British rule. The "ethnical frontier" described in the "Annals of Rural Bengal" is an ever-breaking shore of primitive beliefs which tumble constantly into the ocean of Brahmanism; and when Mr. W. W. Hunter, in his dissertation on the non-Aryan languages of India, describes the gradations by which the acknowledged non-Aryans of the highlands slide into low caste Hindus of the plain, he describes a transmutation that is going on all over India. In Central India it has certainly gone very far, with a speed that seems to increase. In the interior of the Eastern Himalayas the Buddhists dispute with the Brahmans over the mountain clans and the sparse families that live in the habitable glens; but on the southern slopes and in the jungles that fringe the bases of the hills the Brahmans are prevailing unopposed; for all these tribes, by becoming Hindu come under the Brahmans, and wherever they have succeeded so far as to found a state, as the Gurkhas founded Nepal, they have established the predominancy of caste and creed as a State religion. The number of converts thus added to Brahmanism in the last few generations, especially in this century, must be immense; and if the word proselyte may be used in the sense of one that has come, not necessarily being one that has been invited or persuaded to come, then Brahmanism might lay claim to be by far the most successful proselytizing religion of modern times in India.

Thus Brahmanism is all over India a necessary first stage for the outlying tribes toward Indian civilisation, or admission to the citizenship of the great Hindu community; it very rarely implies any ethical change, or even a formal abandonment of one ritual for another; it is usually a rapid sliding into Hindu customs and an attempt at social assimilation. But the complete process does necessitate a considerable change of worship and ways of life; for perhaps the surest sign of a family's reception into Brahminism is that whereas the Brahman formerly was never called in, he is latterly found officiating at domestic epochs and ceremonies of birth, marriage, or death. This implies conformity to Brahmanic rules of eating, intermarriages, and the like, and the evolution of a caste or sub-caste. If the converted family are of standing among their own people, the Brahman, for a consideration proportionate to the emergency or complexity of the case, will usually discover for them a decent Hindu pedigree, or (what is much easier) miraculous incidents which prove a half-savage chief or rich outcaste to be really allied to one of the recognised castes. We know how readily the gods have always intervened to explain away awkward incidents of birth, and to provide a great man of humble origin with a parentage better suited to his success in after-life. Thus the Gond chiefs of the Central India highlands all now claim Rajput ancestry, and have ranked themselves in the soldier caste. In aspiration they are now Hindus of the Hindus, carrying ceremonial refinement to the highest pitch of purism; but nevertheless they are really no better than recent parvenus from the clans which still run almost wild in adjacent hills and forests, and which care nothing for Brahmans or caste prejudices. It is calculated that the Bhils, a tribe widely spread over Central India, have almost entirely passed over to Brahmanism in this century. There is a tribe near Ajmir, of whom half were forcibly made Musalmans, while the other half held its own non-Hindu customs, and until very lately intermarried with its Musalman kindred. Now this last-mentioned half has Brahmanised, and would no more marry with Musalmans than the Raja of Benares. Sir George Campbell, in his report upon his government of Bengal in 1871-72, wrote—"It is a great mistake to suppose that the Hindu religion is not proselytizing; the system of castes gives room for the introduction of any number of outsiders; so long as people do not interfere with existing castes, they may form a new caste and call themselves Hindus; and the Brahmans are always ready to receive all who will submit to them and pay them. The process of manufacturing Rajputs from ambitious aborigines goes on before our eyes." This is one recently recorded observation, out of many, that might be quoted, of the operation of that process which I have called the first mode of Brahmanic propagation. Almost the whole of the great province of Assam in the northeast of Bengal, conquered and settled by people from across the eastern frontiers of India, supposed to be Shan or the Siamese, is said to have become Brahmanised during the last two centuries.

The foregoing extracts and illustrations might be amplified considerably, but they serve to show that the views put forward in this paper are founded on realities of actual life around us in India. The main consequences of the pacification and settling down of these non-Aryans under British rule have been to encourage their absorption into the Brahmanic ritual; and they are also directly invited to enter in by the Brahmans, to whom come great profits and repute by these additions to the crowd to whom their religious ministry is indispensable. The proselytes are now permitted, by the great favour of the divinity, to enter temple courts formerly inclosed to them, and to make offerings which would previously have been rejected with scorn. Their wives consult holy men who would once have disclaimed to advise on such a low class of case, and are scolded to fruitful honour of private interviews they elect a spiritual director from among the orthodox, and others trolled among his disciples. They may even bring over their humble deities, and get them properly Brahmanised as incarnations. It should be explained that the spiritual director is often a person-age very different from, and morally superior to, the priest of a temple or the holy guardian of a shrine, dealing with religious questions and the consolation of troubled minds much less entirely in the concrete. All these privileges uplift the hearts of simple folk, and draw them into the great flock of those whose only systematic belief is practically laid down for them by Brahmans.

This is the first of the two modes by which Brahmanism may be said to proselytize—an acceptance of the worship of the outer tribes, invitation to them to come in and conform, assumption of their liturgic and spiritual direction; in short, holding open to them the gates of admission into Brahmanic caste and creed. It might be argued, indeed, that Brahmanism is no clear-cut religion at all, in the scientific sense with which the word is applied to the elaborated theologies of Christianity, of Islam, and even of Buddhism, which have each their founder and central doctrines—are fenced round and staked out dogmatically, with proper gates for lawful entry. And thus it might be contended that no real analogy exists between the spiritual enthusiastic conversions to the Cross or the Crescent, and this natural melting down in the crucible of Brahmanism of masses of men as they emerge, intellectually aimless and wandering, out of a half-savage state. It might also be said that a religion which thus, half involuntarily, enlarges its borders, is in no strict sense a missionary religion. But this ground was not taken in the lecture, from which I think no one could have inferred that Brahmanism still has life and growth, much less that it is spreading and internally undergoing active changes that may prolong its existence under other forms. And this brings me to the second mode of Brahmanic proselytism.

The second mode by which I should affirm that Brahmanism proselytizes is by the working of the devotional and spiritual leaders who found new sects or devote new lights in divine matters. In a former paper in this Review I have tried to describe upon a wider paper in this Review I have constantly appeared, on a small scale how these personages have to assert new inspirations, and still appear, among the Hindus, to insist on a peculiar way of life, to work wonders, and to enrol a body of disciples who gradually convince themselves that their master was a personification of some god. These movements are now going on all over India; some of them increase and take root, others wither and disappear; but it is impossible to describe as non-missionary a religion which permits and largely adopts all this wonderful diversity and intensity of religious propagation. For the Brahmans do not usually reject these sectaries, or disown them, unless their principle is hostility to Brahmanism; on the contrary, the movement is generally adopted and absorbed into Brahmanism. Nor would it be correct to say that these are merely interior variations or changes within Brahmanism itself, and therefore quite different from the spirit of proselytism going forth beyond its own religion to call in the outer gentiles. Many of these teachers address themselves to every one without distinction of caste or of creed; they preach to low-caste men and to the aboriginal tribes who are just emerging out of a nomad state into a settled low-caste element; in fact, they succeed largely in these ranks of the population which would lean towards Christianity and Mahomedanism if they were not drawn into Brahmanism by some local saint or devotee. I do not assert these religious reforms or revivals are essentially Brahmanic, on the contrary I think that their aim and first impulse are usually against orthodoxy, monopolies of inspiration, and priestly abuses generally; but this is the origin of every fresh development which any great religion has ever taken; and in surveying the general condition of such a religion one must give it credit for all its vigorous developments, heretical or otherwise. Most of these movements which I am describing in India have issued out of Brahmanism; and hitherto they have almost all ended in it; the leaders are mystics or devout ascetics who spiritualise the idolatry and rude superstition of the vulgar; but they very rarely, except in the famous instances of Buddhism and the Jaina doctrines, carry any large section of the people into any communion permanently separate from Brahmanism. Almost invariably they end by a new Brahmanic caste or sect, with peculiar doctrines and divinities that elevate the low-caste disciple, and satisfy in his spiritual nature just those needs which Christianity or Islam might otherwise have been called in to satisfy. And thus the Brahmanic revivalists at the very least occupy the ground which the more distinctly and consciously proselytizing creeds from abroad could otherwise annex; and make wholesale conversions among those classes with whom only are wholesale conversions possible.

For specimens of the second mode we may take the accounts of the Kookas in the Punjab, whose outbreak was rather sternly repressed in 1872, and of kindred manifestations. The Punjab report for that year, which in this part of it reads like the letter of some legate from an imperial province of Rome, sets forth how "Ram Singh, the leader of the sect, a man of considerable ability, was the son of a carpenter who gradually acquired a reputation of extreme sanctity, and even for the possession of miraculous powers. As his influence and the number of his followers increased, the tendency of his teaching became more political," * &c., &c.; but what first brought this sect into collision with the British Government was their fanatical horror at the slaughter of kine, which led them to murder the butchers—a very fair proof of the strong Brahmanic colouring which pervades this otherwise spiritual movement. Then we have Hukeem Singh, who listened to the missionaries until he not only accepted the whole Christian dogma, but has conceived himself to be the second embodiment, has proclaimed himself as such, and has summoned the missionaries to acknowledge this latest dispensation. He works miracles, preaches pure morality, but still venerates the cow. In the remote eastern districts of the Central Provinces, which are governed from Nagpore, we may collect minute information regarding the life of one Ghasi Das, an inspired prophet, who sojourned in the wilderness for six months, and then issued forth preaching to the poor and ignorant the creed of the True Name (*Satnam*). He gathered about half a million people together before he died in 1850. He borrowed his doctrines from the well-known Hindu sect of *Satnamis*, and though he denounced Brahmanic abuses he instituted caste rules of his own, and his successor was murdered, not for heresy, but because he aped the Brahmanic insignia and privileges. There can be little doubt that this community, if left alone, will relapse into a modified Brahmanism.

If it be still contended that these movements are really anti-Brahmanic in their direction and impulse, we have only to point to the Sikhs, who began in just the same manner two or three centuries ago, and have been sliding back into Brahmanism by a steady downward gradient, the rapidity of their descent increasing in exact ratio with the weight and importance of the community. As the Sikhs rose in the political and social world, they conformed outwardly to Brahmanism, though in the rough elastic fashion of warlike men who, like Hector of Troy, cannot be hampered by priests and augurs when there is work to be done. Other illustrations might be given from the history of Hindu schisms; and, in fact, I believe that the only great impulse of religious improvement which carried its followers fairly beyond Brahmanic cast and ritual, is Buddhism and its satellite Jainism. The other sects have merely formed separate castes, and have otherwise conformed to the general outline of the Brahmanic system.

Thus, if the word Brahmanism may be taken as the broad denomination of what is recognised by all Hindus as the supreme theological faculty and the comprehensive scheme of authoritative tradition to which all minor beliefs are referred for sanction and to be placed properly, we may affirm that this religion, so far from being dead, has increased very considerably within times of which we know. It has drawn in and gathered up the wild tribes and the helots of India; while all the minor sectarian offshoots have hitherto been gradually bent backward by popular prejudice to conform to it, or else have been obliged to leave India. And while Brahmanism has spread out during the last hundred years, so far as we can guess, it is probable that Islam and Christianity have contracted, yielding to unfavourable political circumstance. By sheer force, by its predominant political influence, and also of course by its intrinsic superiority over the indigenous superstitions, Islam made many converts in India up to the middle of the eighteenth century; but its extension has naturally slackened with rapid decline and dilapidation of the political power with which the faith was so closely bound up. It has had now to bear the disadvantage of too near identity with the State, which forces Islam to stake the authenticity and practical proof of its claim to divine favour upon the success of unstable human institutions. Of course the misfortunes of a Mussulman dynasty ruling over unbelievers must affect the proselytizing influence of the doctrines which are held to justify the dominion. With regard to Christianity, its case is in some respects the converse of Islam; for there is reason to believe that Christianity has suffered as to its propagation in India, by the strange success of the Christian conquerors. For nearly a hundred years up to 1857, the English consistently and sincerely disowned all connection between their politics and their religion. Colonel Dow, in his inquiry into the state of Bengal (1776), observes that persecution for religion is not on the list of the Company's crimes, and "he that will consent to part with his property may carry his opinions away with freedom." The energetic asseveration by a powerful Government in India has until very lately been supposed by its subjects to afford any clue to the real intentions of the governors; and so Christianity for many years got all the discredit and jealousy which accompanies support given by the State to a foreign proselytizing religion, without getting any of the support. In the days when Christianity was actually propagated and pushed forward by the whole influence of an European power in India, it did succeed very perceptibly. When Francis Xavier could and did bring the Inquisition to bear upon Iukewarm Portuguese viceroys at Goa, and when whole tribes submitted to conversion on condition of being protected by the Portuguese from the vengeance of their native princes against whom they had rebelled—in those days Christianity flourished and has survived in India; but the English never have re-orted to such thorough measures, and of course never will. Thus Christianity was much aided by strong political support; and it also did very well on its own merits, when it had neither political support nor connection; but it has declined in India since it has made political connections without gaining their support. And on the whole we may conclude generally that of the three great religions in India Brahmanism alone has during the last hundred years added materially to its numbers; though whether such numerical additions as it has made are or are not deceptive symptoms of strength and endurance may be a different question. At any rate they are good evidence of actual vitality, quite sufficient to warn us against consigning Brahmanism to the cemetery of dead religions.

But it is not hard to understand why this should be, and why Brahmanism in India is likely to take an unconsionably long time in dying out utterly, instead of being, as the lecture supposes, already dead. For, first Brahmanism is indigenous to India; whereas the other two religions are exotics. Secondly, Brahmanism is a religion of the pre-Christian old-world type, being neither a State institution like Islam, nor a great Church or else a congregation of worshippers having a common creed, like Christianity. It is a way of life in itself, a scheme of living co-interwoven into the whole existence and society of those whom it concerns, and pliable to every natural habit or duty so entirely upon the recognition of basis as the immediate reason and object of religious distinguish in Brahminism between what, that to them is as sacred and profane is matters known to appears to be the earliest form almost impossible. This religion becomes mark-of a religion; and by so far ordinary civil life as a ted off and eliminated out from by so far may we thing different in use and nature, some might trace the development (or deterioration as some layman say) of the original religious idea. The terms and ecclesiastic, with all the distinctions thereby implied—indelibility of orders, monopoly of sacred ministry, Church and State—are all things which no Brahmanist or even Islamitic understands in our European meaning of the words. Professions and privileges are hereditary in Brahmanism, whether they be sacred or profane, but a man's religion means his customary rule of everyday life, whatever that may be. A man is not a Hindu because he inhabits India, or belongs to any particular race or state, but because he is a Brahmanist. His whole status and social identity, the signs by which he may be known and described, belong to his religion.

When, therefore, we say of a religion cast in this type that it is non-missionary, we mean only that it cannot be communicated or entered without changing one's whole manner of life and habitual rules of society. And because we in England have long ago lost the notion that religion has anything to do with the food we eat, the clothes we wear, or the things we touch; we suppose that a religion thus bound up with a peculiar set of social rules, and resting not upon doctrine, but on custom, birth, and status, must be incommunicable beyond the society into the web of which it is thus woven. That is true, but the society itself extends and absorbs, the peculiar rites and theology following in the second place. A tribe or individual becomes Brahmanised by adopting what are held to be the respectable high-bred manners and prejudices of Brahmanism, and afterwards by desire to propitiate gods of a more refined and aristocratic stamp, as well as more powerful, than their rough-hewn jungle deities. Thus a very recent report upon certain wild tracts in Northern Madras which are gradually becoming cultivated and settled, mentions that the aboriginal tribes are taking to infant marriages, and to burning their dead instead of burying. This latter change is a sure sign of Hinduising, more sure than a mere change of gods; for the proselyte is very apt to bring in his gods with him, the Brahman polishes up both gods and worshippers, and introduces them into decent society.

* Punjab Administration Report, 1871-72, p. 214.

(*To be continued.*)

THE KASHGAR MISSION.

(*Geographical Magazine.*)

THE progress of the Mission up to their arrival at Kashgar has been noticed in previous numbers. We have now been favoured with the following notes, written by Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon and Captain Biddulph on the subsequent doings of the party, which include visits to the Chatir Kul Lake and Maralbaski, and the crossing of the Pamir plateau. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon writes as follows, under date of January last:—

"Dr. Stoliczka, Captain Trotter, and I left Yangi-shahr-Kashgar, on the last day of the old year. Having been asked to take as little baggage as possible, the local authorities undertaking to provide us with lodging and food, the party started with the limited following of six servants and six baggage ponies. The first day's journey was to Besakh (26 miles), a village in Upper Artush, where quarters were found for us in the house of a Kirghiz Bai (Beg-Patriarch). The road lay in a northerly direction, round the east side of the city of Kashgar, then through about three miles of cultivation to a stony desert rising gently towards a dip in the low range of hills which shuts in the valley of the Artush, a broad and far extending fertile plain, studded with villages showing signs of thriving population and careful farming. This well irrigated valley, watered by never-failing streams flowing from the Tian-Shan and Alai Mountains, must produce wonderfully rich and regular harvests. Two large camel caravans were passed going from Almati to Kashgar with Russian goods, of which iron cooking-pots formed a considerable portion.

"January 1st, 1874.—Proceeded in a general N.N.W direction, 3 miles over part of the Artush Valley to the mouth of the Tagun Valley, up which the road led to the Khatai, also called (Tessikhtash*) Kurawal (9 miles), a small square fort used as a customs post, and occupied by a few of the Kashgar Dadkhwah's men. This was the most advanced post of any description held by the Chinese during their occupation of Kashgaria. We halted for the night at Chung Terek (the big poplars), also called ak-chirgh (the white reeds), 20 miles, a Kirghiz village of mud huts and felt tents. We were accommodated in a small smoke-stained "akai," and had the usual "ash," for a meal. Kirghiz are scattered over the whole valley in small "akai" (hamlets) located wherever grazing is available for their herds and flocks. Most of the hamlets show signs of settled habitation in patches of cultivated and irrigated ground, probably attended to by the elders of the families when the summer move to high pasture lands takes place. The scenery at Chung Terek must be singularly beautiful in summer.

"January 2nd.—Proceeded to Chakmak, 21 miles up the Tayun Valley. The frozen Tayun was crossed and recrossed repeatedly, as on the previous day. The hills close in a short distance about Chung Terek, and at a commanding spot 12 miles beyond the Mirza (also called Terek and Post) Fort is placed. It stands on the left bank of the stream, close under a high steep hill, surmounted by two circular redoubts. Its front is covered by similar works, built on strong positions, entirely commanding the approach, as well as two ravines, by which a desperate attempt might be made to turn them by climbing rugged heights extremely difficult of ascent. An extended curtain (parapet loopholed wall) runs for about 400 yards up the bank of the stream, connecting the main fort with a smaller one under a height, occupied by a circular outwork, which conceals the line of parapet and secures it against enfilade fire. This work would enable the defenders to pour a tremendous flanking fire on assailants forcing a passage down the bed of the stream. The fort appears to hold accommodation for some 200 or 300 men. At present it is occupied by a small guard only. We were met here by Yuzbashi Alumkul, a Kohistanee Kipchak, sent from Chakmak to meet us. The "dastarkhwan" provided was of the old familiar style, and was most welcome to us after the previous two days' most ordinary and almost scanty fare. The valley opens out again above the Mirza Fort, but to no great extent. It affords good grazing ground to Kirghiz, scattered all over it in tent clumps. Nine miles higher up is the Chakmak Fort standing on a small open slope on the right bank of the Tayun, where it makes a sharp bend round a lofty perpendicular hill. The position occupied by the fort is walled in, and concealed by stupendous and all but inaccessible rocky mountains. The approach on both sides (front and rear) is by the narrow defile, through which the Tayun flows. The fort and houses in its rear must give accommodation for a large garrison. A work high up on the left affords an effective flank defence. Three lines of fortifications, built on high, strong positions (those in front commanded from the rear), protect the approach to the defile and fort.† The precipitous rocks that tower over all, while perfectly inaccessible to assailants from the front, are capable of ascent from the rear by defenders, so that the outworks, if carried, could not be held by a fire thus opened on them from above. To all these sources of strength may be added the very important one that the position admits of attack on one point only, and that is commanded by works giving both direct and cross fire. The place is one of remarkable strength, its natural powers having been greatly increased by skilfully placed works and well-selected defensive lines. The fort is said to have been built four years ago by Akulla Beg, the eldest son of the Amir. Stone and mud form the building material. It has a garrison of about 200 men. The gun-shed contained four guns (two howitzers and two long pieces of small calibre) on wheeled carriages. No other artillery was seen. 500 good soldiers under a determined leader could hold the place against a vastly superior force. Mahomed Beg, Toksabai (chief of the standard), in command, welcomed us warmly, and treated us most hospitably, accommodating and entertaining us in excellent quarters inside the fort.

"January 3rd.—Continued in the same general direction, passing the Suyuk Kurawal, 8 miles up the Tayun, where it is joined by the Suyuk stream, flowing south-east from the Suyuk Pass, distant about two days' journey, and said to be impracticable for horses in winter. The Kurawal is held by a small guard. The valley opens out a few miles above Chakmak, and near Suyuk the hills become rounded and low. We proceeded up the Tayun, almost due north from Suyuk, and halted at Goobja Bashi‡ (the Ovis Poli ground), also called Bulghum Bashi (the Myricaria wood), a sheltered valley with abundant pasturage. We were accomodated in a capital "akai," sent by the "Toksabai." Our accompanying party of Kashgar officials, of whom the Meerakhor Inam Khaja is the principal, was joined at Chakmak by the Yuzbashis, Muhammad Alim and Alam Kul, and by the Kirghiz Yuzbashi, Muhammad Saleh, with ten of his men. Mahammad Saleh is an Andijani Kirghiz, with 100 Chirik, Alai, and Andijani Kirghiz under him, performing military service in the Chakmak command. I was told that the Amir employs Kirghiz to a considerable extent in the frontier commands.

"January 4th.—To Torugat Bela (the brown horse's back), 16 miles, a grassy plain 13 miles from the Torugat Pass. At about 5 miles the road passes through an old crater, which was pointed out by Dr. Stoliczka as verifying his previously expressed opinion as to the existence of an old volcano in this direction. On leaving the road and wandering over the grass-covered undulating hills and long sloping flats to the west, we saw several flocks of Ovis Poli, the coveted game of Indian bill-sportsmen, but were not fortunate enough to secure any. The Torgurat Bela ground was occupied by Kara Kirghiz and Kazaks from Nayrn with great droves of ponies, but they were moved to a valley in the neighbourhood to make way for us. We saw about 800 of their horses being driven off as we reached camp.

"January 5th.—Halt. The Ovis Poli ground was visited. Large flocks were seen, but none were bagged by us. We went about 12 miles to the west, passing along extensive valleys and over flat-topped spurs and rounded hills all covered with grass—good riding ground. The country to the east of the pass appears to be of the same character.‖ The pasture, even now in the depth of winter, is excellent, dry but nutritious, as shown by the condition of the ponies which feed on it. In summer it must be very rich and entirely abundant. We can now form some idea of the nature and pasture of the Pamir Steppes. We were told in the evening by the Meerakhor Inam Khoja that the arrangements would only admit of another day's stay here before returning to Chakmak, and we were offered the choice of a successful day after Ovis Poli sturbed ground to the east, or a visit to on new ground (Sheet Lake) by riding there and the Chatir Kul on the latter, hoping to have other back. We decided on this (Ovis Poli) sport. On our way opportunities of Gharaiz were despatched in several back to camp the Kirghiz two fine male and one directions, and brought in female Ovis Poli.

"January 6th.—Rode to Chatir Kul and back, 32 miles. Crossed the pass, 13 miles, and passed on to a ridge 3 miles beyond, from which a splendid view of the lake, plateau, and surrounding mountains was obtained. The day, fortunately, was remarkably clear. There was no snow on the southern side, and very little on the northern side of the pass. The lake was entirely frozen over and thinly covered with snow. A considerable amount of snow lay on the Tash-Robat range and the mountains to the west. The Tash-Robat Pass, leading to Naryn (three days' march from Chatir Kul) was, however, perfectly open, as we met four or five travellers who had crossed the previous day, and halted for the night at Chatir Kul. Several small parties of Kazaks and Kara Kirghiz were seen on the Torugat Pass attending their ponies grazing on the slopes. The Kirghiz Yuzbashi who accompanied us, appeared to be on the best terms possible with them all. We were told that the Naryn Kazaks and Kara Kirghiz come over annually with about 5,000 ponies for winter pasture in the Amir's territories, paying revenue to His Highness. The ponies are stout and well made. Both they and the men look enduring and active, and they must be hardy to a degree to stand as they do the cold of these heights. In the sheltered Torugat Bela ground the thermometer last night sank to 26 degs. below zero outside and 8½ degs. below zero inside our "akai." The wind at this season on the heights is cutting in the extreme. Of this one of our party had very uncomfortable proof on the 4th, when in his intense eagerness to be the envied 'first' to bag an Ovis Poli, he undertook a long 'stalk' round the summit of a ridge about 14,000 feet high, and was frost-bitten in two fingers from contact with the rifle barrel before he got a shot. The Kashgar officials assert that the Tash-Robat range (the crest of the Tian-Shan) is the boundary between the Russian and Kashgar territories. Ihrar Khan Tora told me this the day I left Kashgar, and Syud Yakoob Khan Tora appears to have spoken in Calcutta of the Naryn stream being the boundary. Russian accounts, however, speak of the Chatir Kul as 'on the borders of Russia and Eastern Turkistan,' and even make mention of the frontier line 'along the southern spurs of the Celestial Mountains.' From what we heard on the spot we are inclined to believe that practically the Torugat Pass range is the boundary, *i.e.*, the southern spurs of the Tian-Shan. In the whole way from Kashgar there is literally no 'hill ascent' till within a few hundred yards of the summit of the pass, and there it is easy and gradual. The road is well adapted for the passage of an army at all seasons of the year. There is nothing to prevent field-guns and waggons traversing it beyond the slight obstacles that are to be met with in many country roads, and which, with the aid of sappers and labourers, can be easily and quickly removed or remedied. Grass is to be got throughout, being particularly abundant between Chakmak and the pass. There is no scarcity of firewood to within 25 miles of the pass, and then a good substitute is always obtainable in the stunted furze and dry horse-droppings to be found in the water-courses and on the pasture grounds. Baron Kaulbars in his description of the road makes a strange error in saying that for 67 miles from Chatir Kul towards Kashgar no fodder is procurable.

"January 7th.—Returned to the Chakmak Fort, 26 miles. On the way we saw Kirghiz loading camels with large blocks of ice cut in the Tayun for transport up a side valley, where they were located with their flocks, their supply of water being thus obtained till the approach of warm weather releases the frost-bound springs.

"January 8th.—Halted at Chakmak to make arrangements for a journey across to the Terek Forts on the other road—to the east, from Kashgar to Naryn and Almati *vis* Artush—the Terek Pass on the southern slope, and the Terekty Pass on the main crest (east of the Tash-Robat Pass) of the Tian-Shan. There is a road of communication between the Chakmak and Terek Forts, about 25 miles, with a small fort half-way. Mention was made of a small fort among the hills to the west, between Chakmak and the Mirza Kurgan, held by Kirghiz. A road branches off about half-way between Chung Terek and the Khatai Kurawal (17 miles or so from the Mirza Fort), and communicates with the forts on the Kashgar-Khokan road. We could not induce the Chakmak Toksabai to arrange for our visit to Tora Khoja's command, Tora Khoja is the Toksabai of the forts on the other road and pass leading to Naryn and Almati. We were told that no instructions had been received from Kashgar, and that it would be necessary to return there for further permission to visit Terek or other places. We were shown at Chakmak the frozen carcasses of about 50 Ovis Poli and Ibex, stored for the winter meat supply. The Toksabai presented us with nine splendid male specimens. All had been shot by the Kirghiz troops, who, judging from what we saw of the party that accompanied us, must form very valuable auxiliaries in mountain warfare in these regions. Mounted on powerful and active ponies, peculiarly well adapted by natural training to continued hard work and great exposure, these Kirghiz, equally accustomed to a rough life, are admirably fitted for 'scouting' and mounted infantry purposes. They are armed with rifled match-locks, which they use most effectively, and manage to load wonderfully quick.

"January 9th.—Proceeded to Chung Terek, 21 miles, on our way back to Kashgar.

"January 10th.—To Kairak, 25 miles, a large village in the Artush Valley.

"January 11th.—To Kashgar, Yangi-shahr, 21 miles. Notwithstanding the intensity of the cold during the trip, Captain Trotter, R.E., succeeded in making a complete route survey of the road, checking it by astronomical observations. He also took hypsometrical observations for the heights. Dr. Stoliczka took the fullest advantage of all the opportunities afforded for geological research and examination, the results of which he has recorded. I made a few sketches. We were invariably well received by the soldiers and others whom we met during the journey, always getting a ready salutation of friendly respect from all. I have alluded to the Terek Pass, on the road between Kashgar and Naryn-Almati. The pass of that name has long been known to geographers as leading towards Khokan. We found 'Terek' to be a name in common use in the direction we travelled. On the road to Chatir Kul we passed Kichak Terek, Chung Terek, and Terek Kurgan, and were told by all from whom we enquired, that the forts on the other road from Kashgar to Almati are called Terek, also that the pass leading over the southern crest of the Tian-Shan is similarly named. Baron Osten-Sacken, in his account of the Trans-Naryn country, speaks of the 'Terek', a tributary of the Naryn stream. As thus applied in naming places, silver or white poplar is evidently the meaning of the word, which has also other significations. There are small poplars at Kichak (little) Terek, and large ones at Chung (big) Terek, and that tree is the most common one in the Tayun Valley. Baron Osten-Sacken mentions the banks of the Terek being 'wooded with poplar.' The tree is probably common towards the Terek Forts and on the Khokan road. I go into these particulars with reference to a question raised in a discussion on Central Asian geography, given in the Royal Geographical Society's *Proceedings*, dated 25th of April, 1870, as to the existence of a Terek Pass north of Kashgar, as well as one to the west.

"Kashgar, 24th January, 1874."

Letters have been received detailing the subsequent progress of the Mission; but as we cannot give these *in extenso*, we must furnish our readers with the following extracts. Captain Biddulph writes as follows respecting his trip to Maralbashee:—

"KASHGAR, 4th February 1874.

"The Amir's permission for, my going to Maralbashee having been obtained, I left Yangi Shahr on 31st December 1873, Mirza Saffee Punjabashee being deputed by the Amir to accompany me.

"Travelling easily, I reached Malabashee in seven marches. The road runs for the entire distance along the coarse of the Kashgar River, or Kizil Su, which it crosses about 60 miles from Yangi Shahr. For the first 40 miles the country is well cultivated, and there is no want of population; the town of Fyzabad, which gives its name to a flourishing district, being reached at 35 miles' distance from Kashgar.

"At a little more than half-way from Yangi Shahr to Fyzabad, the road crosses three considerable streams flowing from the south into the Kizil River. Their names were given me as the Derbuchek, the Chokanab, and the Fyzabad, and I was told that they are all united into one stream, called the Yamanyar, at no great distance above where I crossed them. Beyond Fyzabad, habitations become scarcer, and cease altogether at Yangi Awat, 46 miles from Kashgar. From here the country is covered with low bush-jungle and sand-hills, gradually changing to forest, which becomes continuous shortly after crossing the Kizil Su to within 4 miles of Maralbashee. No habitations are met with during the whole of this distance, except posthouses, at intervals of about 15 miles, which are erected for the use of travellers. These are all of inferior construction, with small accommodation, one of them only consisting of a single room. As I took no tents with me, I used the posthouses during the whole time of my absence from Yangi Shahr. The forest, though apparently of great extent, contains no fine timber, the only tree being the poplar (*Tegrak*), of stunted growth; the undergrowth consisting of a bush, growing to a height of about 8 feet, a thorny bramble, and camel thorn, but there is no grass; the soil is very dry, alluvial and covered with a thin hard crust of soda, which crackles under the foot at every step, and in which horses sink up to the fetlocks. The forest abounds with gazelles (*Antilope gutturosa*), and hares, but, with these exceptions, is singularly wanting in animal life. About three-quarters of a mile on each side of the river there is, like what is known in Indian a belt of thick high growing to a height of from 8 to jungles as hurkut, tigers, wolves, the large deer, 12 feet. In this are Bugha or 'Maral' (apparently called by the natives foxes, and pheasants. This *Cervus elephas*), gazelles caused by periodical changes treeless belt is doubtless there are many evidences; of the river bed, of which to the eastward being only a the fall of the country 00 miles, according to aneroid little over 500 feet in ally, the river making frequent readings, which I took being level with its banks, so turns and windings, and that a very slight flush of water would cause an overflow—the current not being rapid enough to prevent its freezing sufficiently to admit of loaded carts crossing it with ease. In summer it is crossed by a bridge, which, however, I did not see, as the road I followed, both in coming and going, is more direct, thereby saving several miles, and is always used in winter. Within 4 miles of Maralbashee the forest ceases, and the country is covered with long grass, with occasional patches of scrub and swamp, much resembling the Rohilcund Terai. In this are dotted about small villages, with patches of cultivation round them. The grass jungle extends over a great extent of country, as well as I could gather, both to the north-east, south-west, and eastward, being, doubtless, formed by overflows and changes of course of the Kizil and Yarkand Rivers. The latter river, I was informed, flows close to Aksakmaral, which is about 32 miles south-west of Maralbashee.

"Maralbashee, or Burchuk, as it is sometimes called, contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and is at the junction of the road from Yarkand with the Kashgar and Aksu road. It contains a fort and small garrison of about 200 men; it could, however, from its position, be easily and quickly reinforced, either from Aksu, Kashgar, or Yarkand, if necessary. The river Kizil flows under the walls of the fort, and, during the late rebellion against the Chinese, was made use of by being dammed up and turned on to the fort to break down the wall. Where I crossed it on the road from Kashgar it is 100 feet wide, level with the bank, but flows here in a greatly diminished stream, about 25 feet wide between high banks, 20 feet below the level of the surrounding country. Its character was so altered, that it was only after repeated assurances from the natives that I satisfied myself as to its being the same stream.

"The Hakim Beg, of Maralbashee district, has the title of Dadkhwah; the present one, by name Ata Bai, is an Andijani. He is a man of about 35 years of age, with especially pleasant address, and seems much liked by the people, who all speak highly of him.

"The natives of the district are called Dolans; they have a more Tartar-like cast of countenance than Yarkandees and Kashgarees, and are said to be distinguished for their fondness for music and singing. They are said to be descendants of prisoners brought in the 4th century of the Hejra by Harown Bugra Khan from Mowralnahr, and forcibly settled in the country between Maralbashee and Kuchar. In the jungle villages they excavate houses out of the ground, making grass roofs level with the surface. The term Dolan is applied generally to men of mixed parentage.

"The fort is of the same kind as others we have seen in the country, with earthen ramparts, about 30 feet thick and 25 feet high, a low parapet, forming a kind of covered way, and ditch; it forms a square of about 170 yards, with projecting circular bastions at the angles, three of them having square towers on them; also a circular bastion in the centre of each face. Close outside the fort is a palace lately built by the Amir.

"Nine miles to the north-east of Maralbashee is a huge black rock, with treble peak, rising to a height of some 2,500 feet above the plain, apparently basaltic; it is very rugged and quite inaccessible, and forms a conspicuous landmark. It is called 'Pir Shereh Kuddam Moortaza Ali Tagh.' At its foot on the north side is a Mazar of great sanctity. The Aksu road runs within a mile of it, and travellers, on catching sight of the shrine, dismount and say a prayer.

"Four days after my arrival at Maralbashee, the Dadkhwah Ata Bai came in from Urumchi, after an absence of ten months: he had with him about 120 men, and had been present at the recent fighting at Manas. I was told that a great number of desertions had taken place from the army: upwards of 400 men, it was said, had deserted into Russian territory. Of the contingent from Maralbashee, four had been killed and twenty had deserted.

"From Maralbashee I went to Charwagh, the first stage on the Aksu road, a village of about 250 inhabitants, and spent several days in shooting and hawking. I was especially anxious to shoot a tiger, of which there are many about, but was unsuccessful in the sea of high grass with which the country is covered. From signs which I was shown, and footprints which are common everywhere, and judging by what I was told, there is no doubt that the tiger here is altogether a smaller animal than his Indian congener; he seems also to differ considerably in his habits, prowling round villages at night, killing dogs and sheep, and behaving more like an Indian panther than a tiger. The natives spoke of men being killed by tigers occasionally; but it does not appear to be a common occurrence.

"The jungle abounds with pheasants, which gave good sport with hawks; and I also saw the burgoots, or trained eagles, kill gazelles and foxes. I was not fortunate enough to see a wolf killed by them; but from the great ease with which an eagle disposes of a full grown fox, I could see that a wolf would have no better chance.

"Grasping with one powerful talon the throat of his victim, the burgoot seizes his jaws with the other, keeping them closed with an iron grasp, so that the animal is powerless.

"Gazelles are seized in the same way, except those with horns, in which case the eagle first fastens on to the loins of the animal, and watching his opportunity, transfers his grasp to the throat, avoiding the horns. It is a fine sight to see the great birds swooping up to their prey.

"I saw at Maralbashee a Punjabee, serving as a soldier, who gave me much interesting information, which I have recorded elsewhere. The country round Maralbashee is well watered, and the soil rich, and seems only to want population. There are many traces of old cultivation now overgrown with jungle.

"I left Charwagh on the 16th, and returned to Kashgar on the 23rd January by the same road which I went by. I was invited to go further along the Aksu road, and believe that no difficulty would have been made about my going to Aksu, as during the whole time I was absent from Kashgar no attempt was made in any way to control or direct my movements. I receive whatever supplies I was in need of, and was treated by all officials with the greatest civility. On one occasion a Moola, having forced his way into my room and asked me for a turban, was severely punished by the Governor."

The following extracts from a further letter of Captain Biddulph's, furnish an interesting account of the journey over the Pamir:—

"KILA PUNJA WAKHAN, April 14th, 1874.

"This, if it reaches you at all, will